eral branches.

sister State.

ountry will "not willingly let die."

doing so. There may be a military necessity for

restricting the trade of Louisville and rendering that of rival cities free, but in our ignorance of

RESELS REPORTANT - The St. Louis Them

Tennessee and Kentucky who were detained dr

city, all except two expressed their desire to re-new their allegiance to the "Stars and Stripes."

Capt. Livingstone, who, with a guard of but five

FROM NASHVILLE - We have the Nashville Banner of Monday. It say a

The Federal lines are daily extending South; and the Confederates receding, therefore it will

says that, of the forty-five rebel pragars of

military affairs we fail to appreciate it

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

of manes so.

Money cont in registered letters, only, at our ris
Advection Rates—Invasiant in Advance.

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

GEO. D PRENTICE. Editors.

MONDAY, MARCH, 3, 1862.

In Washington City on Tuesday, the 18th inst., y Rev. J. G. Butler, Edmund Flagg, of that ity, to Kate, daughter of Sidney S. Gallagher Inferson county, Virginia. We always thought our old friend Flagg to be a true Union Flagg. May all the constellations, and especially Gemini, shine propi

Captain Semmes, of the rebal steamer Sump as sent bis family to reside in Connection afety.—New York World. What prominent officer in the navy or army of the United States would dare to send his

amfly to reside in a Southern city?

petry for the Louisville Journal, then he be- must have the glorious old structure without a same a candidate for Congress and was elected, single column taken from its proportions and Donelson prisoner. What a downward career! foundations. If it is to be broken or descerated

will do them good. Yes, these reverses will do them good-do good to the whole country, all not only upon the old men and boys to

take up arms but even upon the women. The whim, caprice, or volition, is the very twin to on must be in a bad way when it seeks the monstrous doctrine that the thirty-three prominent among them are to be hung, it will

e a decided tendency to make them modest and unassuming. Each will try to be thought of the least possible importance. Burnside is striking hard blows at the of the Southern Confederacy, whilst our

Foote is vigorously at work at its rear. With government; its proud motto is "excelsior," Foote, the seat of attack is the seat of honor, pressed, that the victory at Fort Donelson se-

cured the greatest number of prisoners of war

pair of legs, and it has the inflammatory rheuism, gout, dropsy, and several other mala-

The Mount Sterling Whig says that out the commission of wrongs as fatal as they rebel never took his corn in that shape before.

it is for quack northern restorers of the Union will be suppose the Nashville Union will be deprive them unlawfully of their property.

be a good Union paper, and One wrong does not justify another in retalia-

is against the Union, not without a butt. Some people complain that General McClellan is too slow, but undoubtedly Floyd and Pillow and Wise are very fast.

Gen. Buckner is now in Fort Warren.

It is said, that, in Richmond, they are phrey Marshall wouldn't be safe there They tell us that Gen. Sigel was not ed-

The U. S. Government has laid a grea

It and all the money it had are sadly

proclamations, addresses, &c. Before long they will probably be indicted themselves. The rebels at Fort Donelson were sad-

A new regiment has been raised in

resume their old cry, "let us alone."

The American flag was hoisted ove

by Brig. Gen. Nelson.

beavy loss of steamboats on the Tennessee river in consequence of the invasion of the Federal gunboats. The Sam Orr, with 1,700 pounds of Smith, and Time, the latter with one hundre nd dollars worth of government stores bandoned and burnt; at Florence the Dun bar was sunk in Cypress creek, and at Eastport

night from Nashville, having left that city of letters, which will be ready for delivery at th

Colonel Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, heen appointed Provost Marshal of Nashville.

FRANKFORT, March 3

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. Abbett, of the bilden, made an additional report, which was related to be printed.

Mr. Bell—Judiciary—To prevent fraudulen conveyances in trust for creditors, and othe Pand.

The Editor of the New York Tribune as seen an extract from a private letter, dated New Orleans, Dec. 10, written by a gentleliens."
said bill is as follows, viz: man of influence, which, speaking of the tendency of public feeling in that city, says: "There is a great deal of suffering in New Orleans. All the papers are issuing half

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862

is evacuated. That stronghold is no longer in the possession of the Confederates. Kentucky noved from her soil. The star spangled banner casts its holy shade over every foot of her

freedom of thought, of speech, and of the leaders, such as Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, press, have been respected in the South since Hon. Andrew Ewing, Hon. E. H. Ewing, givings to the Lord of Hosts. the war began. A bolder, a more audacious Hon. G. A. Henry, Gen. R. C. Foster, &c falsehood, a falsehood more universally known proclaimed these scandalous falsehoods. Well, The war against rebellion is a war for to be one, could not be uttered or conceived. he preservation of the Constitution. The en-Thousands of miserable and horrid examples sion of Nashville amid the loud che cmies of our organic government are using force now instead of the agencies which were of cruelty and barbarity, outraging all liberty hundreds of citizens, and, on the 26th ult., of speech and of the press, have not only been Mr. Cheatham, the violent and bitter rebel employed to defeat the adoption of the constirecounted in the papers of the United States, Mayor of the city, saw fit to give the proclation of 1789. The seventy odd years through but brazenly proclaimed and boasted of in the mation below. Read it, and say whether the which we have passed since the convention o papers of the Southern Confederacy. No man | declarations of the rebel Tennesseeans are atriots framed that instrument have con-North or South in the possession of his senses | verified or falsified : vinced us of its efficiency and rendered us more has at any time thought of disputing or doubting the notorious fact that any opposition in the rebel region by act or word to the rebel cause would cost the property, the liberty, and the life of the man beld enough to make the consistion. levoted to its preservation. The Confederate tates were precipitated into revolution under the delusion that its provisions had been violaed and its guarantees destroyed, while the of the man bold enough to make the opposition. The Philadelphia Press says with truth, that, "in the North not a traitor has been hung, not one individual's property has been confiscated by civil process, not a single human being has been severely punished or maltreated for expressing secession sentiments. Even the few sent to Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren were, after a short incarceration, released. But, in the South, Union men have been robits subject are violated. of the man bold enough to make the opposition. out their blood and treasure in the determination to show that the government can be sustained under the Constitution and extend equal rights to the citizens of every section. The war for the Union is a holy war, for it is waged in the cause of national vitality and were, after a short incarceration, released. But, in the South, Union men have been robconquered within constitutional limitations, it is not worth securing. It would be of no bed of hundreds of millions of dollars, numerous estates have been confiscated, thousands mere forms of nationality without preserving have been shamefully maltreated, imprisoned. at the same time its constitutional vitality. We persecuted, exiled, or murdered, for no other crime than faithfully adhering to their obligations as loyal citizens. Jefferson Davis well without a single stone removed from its solid in which he perverts and wilfully falsifies safer in Nashville now than the them, proves that he is as untruthful as he is or altered, it makes very little difference whether its entirety is destroyed by Southern secession or Northern abolition. The States which The following paragraph appeared in the make up the Union can never be decreased Richmond Enquirer of the 19th ult., the day and the ultraism which determines that South

preceding the utterance of Jefferson Davis's inaugural: Carolina can withdraw from her compact with

Carolina can withdraw from her compact with the other thirty-three States upon her own whim, caprice, or volition, is the very twin to the monstrous doctrine that the thirty-three States can withdraw from South Carolina, or blot out her State sovereignty. The Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and permits new States to be added to the Union, but the deduction is an absurdity that a rebellious State can be sumished by wining it from the man or reducing the state of the st

panished by whing if from the map or reducing it to a territorial condition. There is no region, it is not present in the system of popular government; its proud motion is "excelsion in the case of cach one of ment, sowing the seeds of prosperity in love and justice, without seeking to aid their culture of the seeds of prosperity in love and justice, without seeking to aid their culture of the seeds of prosperity in love and justice, without seeking to aid their culture of the seeds of prosperity in love and justice, without seeking to aid their culture of the seeds of prosperity in love and justice, without seeking to aid their culture a for a longer term than any other man ever was may control them, if woven by sympa-in this country, and he will probably fill the thy and thrown around them not too harsh-Warren and Fort Lafayette, but the two hun-

Words seem scarcely strong enough to charhave attempted. It is no more a crime for the acterize the recklessness and shamelessness of parching corn for his dinner. The oleaginous Southern traitors to steal forts and arms than a declaration so monstrously false. Who tens of thousands have been driven from their thomes in the rebel States to seek a refuge in the States that are loyal? Who is there here or elsewhere that has not seen many of these fugitives and conversed with them and heard their painful and touching statements? Who is there that does not know that a man exertising or attempting to exercise the freedom of speech or of the press could no more live unhart. What the brave Dick calls the thickest of the Fort Donelson fight, were unhart. What the brave Dick calls the thickest of the South than a lamb could remain the South than a lamb could remain felt. tion, and one infraction of the constitution can- the States that are loyal? Who is there here not be healed by any system of like remedies or elsewhere that has not seen many of these Roger Hanson was once for the Union | curing like diseases. Were the converse of this | fugitives and | conversed with them and heard ut ifs or buts." Humphrey Marshall admitted, every constitutional restraint would their painful and touching statements? Who be broken down in the effort to preserve the is there that does not know that a man exernstitution. The great glory of the triumph of the national arms over the Confederates must speech or of the press could no more live unbe to achieve it without imparing one consti- harmed in the South than a lamb could remain ational right or violating a single constitu- undevoured in a wilderness of wolves? What safety. When this Union and the Constitution are press and the Johnsons and the Maynards preme Court -- all exiles from rebel wrath and radicals to subvert the other, there will be new vengeance? If the rights of peaceful citizens life, vigor and perseverance infused into them. have indeed been maintained in the South,

perated from the machinations of extremists

The follies of the last year will serve as land-

save the Constitution from the perils of incen

diary civil strife, would rashly dash the pre

It is evident from what is going on in

reat Britain and elsewhere that never again,

Southern cotton trade be the monopoly it has

been. This fact can afford no satisfaction to

any patriotic American citizen, for Southern

cotton, as a source of National wealth, has

een of very great importance to our

whole country. Nevertheless we can survive

the terrible blow brought down by rebel mad-

ess upon that momentous interest, while

here would be nothing left to hope for with the destruction of the Union and the Constitu-

and people are beginning to express their

opinions pretty freely; there is no doubt that

on the approach of the Federals the city will

One of the Memphis papers gives solem

varning that the people of that city, before

will demolish it, and sow its site with salt.

It is amusing to hear fellows talk in that way,

or even to season their mush and boiled eggs.

e surrendered without any fighting."

what was the meaning of the Executive proc marks by which to avoid their repetition, and, lamation, Jeff. Davis's own proclamation in a few years, it will be a source of pride founded upon a law of the Southern Congress, for every American citizen to reflect that giving notice that all who should not, before a has a government as stable as the rockrooted oak, which storms may lash and toss, el government, would be treated as alien enemies out cannot overturn. In the calm which must -themselves thrown into prison and their follow the present whirlwind of events, we shall property confiscated? Does the be able to look back with equal contempt upon President suppose that he is addressing only those who hoped to overthrow the government, fools and madmen when he dares to put forth

and upon those who attempted to abrogate the such assertions as make up his infamous it Constitution in a lunatic effort to preserve it. augural? We have seen an impetuous man at a conflag-The Louisville Journal calls us "a donkey saying that the word "fanatical" cannot prop be applied to political and can only be properly plied to religious enthuslasm. We are not surp at this; but we are surprised that the emischelar who conducts the Boston Courier she by copying the Journal's folly, give it a quas dorsement. Fanatic comes from fanaticus, fanaticus comes from fanum, and fanum m a church; and Ainsworth's Dictionary says fanaticus in an adjactive properie de sucception. story window into the street to save it from the ous ark of our republican liberties upon the rocks of fanaticism and shiver it to fragments. colness, calmness, and devotion to the no-

We plead guilty to the charge of calling the our national inheritance can extricate us from all entanglements. Let the loyal North guard Tribune "a donkey" for the reason set forth he precious legacy, and we shall soon see the here, though in justice to ourselves we must the damned. reviving Union sentiment of the South start | add that we did so merely by way of retaliaup from every cotton field and rice plantation. tion, the Tribune itself having first called a We have, we must candidly confess, more ap- member of Congress by the offensive phrase prehensions of the fanaticism of the North than for applying the word "fanatical" to political have of the ultraism of the South; enthusiasm. Indeed, our whole paragraph we dread more the cool calculating was simply a travesty of the Tribune's parapirit which weighs the advantages of a graph, turning the tables upon the author of

strong arm than we have of the ardent and had applied to the Congressman. recipitate action of those who were fired with We wrote in a spirit of playfulness. and plunged into revolution to reassert them. expose the ignorance or shallowness of a preone class is deliberately plotting the tender; and it is not without a little surprise national ruin, while the other was carried that we perceive we have done both. o unpardonable excess in the fury of mis- called the Tribune "a donkey," it is true; but taken jualousy. We are expecting that the we didn't seriously believe it was one, because Union men of the South will deal in a sum- we didn't believe it serious in its own applica ary manner with those who deceived them; tion of the phrase. After reading its grave let us at the same time hope that those of the and somewhat malicious rejoinder, however, North who scout the idea of a reconstruction | we are constrained to repeat in earnest what ed. Relieved from the influences of all our as "a donkey" for using a familiar word in the false leaders, the country will soon be rein- sense assigned to the word by Worcester and augurated. We shall learn to exercise for- Webster and all the other reputable lexicogbearance and toleration, to reverence justice, raphers of the day, and that, when playfully to pursue the right and condemn the wrong, confronted with these authorities, gets spitto reawaken the former fraternal feelings and ful, and attempts to take refuge in etymology

mutual confidences, and, as time wears on, all against the authority of good use, the old memories and glories of the Union pride, and our hearts will thrill to them, and key" of the very longest ears! We wish the we shall again be fully impressed with the Tribune to take notice that we say this in exalted dignity which pertains to our claims

We have no learning out here in the Wes nation ought to have, but we know too much to suppose that etymology and not use is the plead the conceit of the subject against the olemn judgment of the sovereign. The most asinine amongst us is not "donkey" enough for that. "To this we believe we have noth-

the means of subsistence from the State Gov-ernment, but the Government has not the ernment and people is as bad as it can be. Death would be the only change for the worse, that wouldn't be a change for the better. South Carolina feels deeply and terribly sought to involve the mightiest nation of the

The rebel President not only can't tel he truth but doesn't know how to be consis tent in his falsehoods. While he says in his inaugural that the blockade of the Southern ports is nothing but a pretended blockade, he alleges that, in consequence of it, the people self-supporting from the existing necessity for

the development of manufacturing industry. from Memphis that President Davis has made a requisition upon all the Governors of the Southern States for their entire militia force.

After the fall of Forts Henry and Donfalsehoods than the elson, the Tennesses papers called shrickingly would suit him better if it were a copper late inaugural address of Jefferson Davis, was to the whole population of the State to rise up head. ver issued in this country. The address con- in arms, assuring them that the Hessians, as

Mr. Davis says that personal liberty and ville held a meeting, at which their chief speak of Jno. C. Breckinridge as a common drank-reedom of thought, of speech, and of the leaders, such as Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, ard. His intextention was so frequent that he soon afterwards the Union troops took posses-

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor. ted. R. E. February 26, 1862. Life, liberty, and property are infinitely safer in Nashville now than they were when

On the 18th ult., Governor Rector, of Arkansas, issued his proclamation drafting into immediate service every man in that State subject to military duty, to respond within 20 not be rebellion, even though the United States to up.h lt and sid them in the attempt. A war confined to such an object would not be rebellion, even though the United States.

We understand that not the slightest

the sea, but not till he had satisfied himself by a careful eye-measurement, that the hole They say that several of the Confederate

and now in Tennessee have taken to hard drink. We should suppose such liquor as true, and, as far as it is true, by no n fies the conclusion. If the more existent they get in the Southern Confederacy would ry were sufficient to produce rebellion. be the hardest drink a fellow could have.

Federals acknowledge the loss of 10,000 men at Fort Donelson. When the so-called President of the so-called Southern Confederacy lies at that rate, what are we to expect from his newspapers?

If peace shall not be restored till the sufficient to make men robels, then all slaveled serviced by the constitution and the Union as the only on side protection which that institution has the rely on the protection which that institution has all not states, that feature of the Constitution which guaranties the return of fugitives from 1 bor, commends it to the cordial and persevering the peace shall not be restored till the

If peace shall not be restored till the ited States acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the youngest of the Confederate soldiers, unless killed, will

The rebel leaders still appeal to the cople of the South to fight on, but the tones that which the appeal is made sound like the hricks of mortal despair, or the wailings of

Buckner promised bis friends in the uth to make his way to Cincinnati. For slave-ow once he is better than his word. He has gone farther North than he said he would. Gov. Harris, who fled in dismay from

there when he learned that Gen. Buell wasn't

to that obloquy which they have justly merit. brands a member of Congress or anybody else as rapidly as men with wounds l.ks these can imrests of civilization. The medical attendant tience, and resignation as the majority of these wounded men may rest assured that all that can wourded we give the locality of the wounds:

N. Thomas, private, 8th Ky., Co. I, right arm,

escent.

Wm DeLuson, private, 8th Ky., Co. D, typhoid fever.
Sam'l Pond, private, 9th Ill., Co. B, right leg.
John Barger, private, 9th Ill., Co. B, right leg.
Josiah B, McCiaine, private, 11th Ind., Co. A, whole
much of abnomen, with grapeshot.
John Smith, private, 76th utile, Co. B, brushed.
F. W. Clasker, private, 76th utile, Co. L, left leg in thigh,
F. W. Clasker, private, 11th I'll., Co. S, this abnobles.
Schastian Miljer, private, 56th Ill., Co. I, in hand,
ever-ly. 7.
a. Newkirk, corporal, 52d Indiana, Co. K, under he wourd is severe but to doing weil. in Lynch, private, 9th III., Co. F, leg. F, Rowzer, private, 11 h IV., Co. E, left leg. 9 balls. in Brown, corporal, 8th Itl., Co. F, left leg, below

rat of last Friday says:
Out of the sixty-eight Confederate

Buckner carries a gold-headed cane. It

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

tains scarcely a single statement that is not only grossly untrue but known by all persons of intelligence to be untrue.

John C. Brechtsandows 142012.

Jo was hardly eyer able to perform his official du-Breckinridge ordered the liquor to be brought to revel. When his command was ordered to march behind at Russellville, dead drunk. The rebe lieutenant added that the Confederates had lest all confidence in him, and regarded him with mingled distrust and contempt. Alas for human ambition and folly! A few brief months ago, and he seemed the petted child of fortune, and to-day he is a detested and despised traitor, grow eling in the very gutter of diagrace.

We give below the second number he series of letters Mr. Kendall is publishing

to show that the only legitimate of jet of the pending war is the integrity of the nation as constituted by the Constitution of the United States I shall row attempt to point cut some of the consequences to be apprehended from making it a war on the fundamental principles of that Constitution.

days. Volunteering is at an end in the Southern Confederacy. All who go into the fight hereafter will fight only upon compulsion.

And such fighters are never formidable.

We understand that not the slightest regions with being the most of safes were the aggressor. Just so far, therefore, as were the aggressor. Just so far, the pending war may be warded against Scuthern institutions, the Scuthern in a contraction of the pending war may be warded against Scuthern institutions, the Sc that the abolitionists know as much. We understand that not the slightest rights. Let me not be misunderscool. Train for the war has been continuity has been done to any of the offices or the constitution and laws of the United States, and he has spoken right. In his inaugural address, he said:

Let me not be misunderscool. Train for the war has been continued to an ending the war has been continued to an ending the war has been continued to an ending the war has spoken with clearness and emphasis; and he has spoken right. In his inaugural address, he said:

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the States and the war is hereafter of the Southerness and emphasis; and he has spoken right. In his inaugural address, he said:

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that, by the accession of the year "throroughly disaffected and tonary" or not.

Mallory actually asked him the other day whether Forts Henry and Donelson were in Tennessee or Kentucky.

See Jeff Davis proclaimed a Fast Day on all things which pertain to its local affairs. In invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peec, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfally demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another. all things which pertain to its local affairs. In the subversion of that principle be sees nothing in prospect but a cluster of hostile Republics, the insurance of the remainder of the subversion of that principle be sees nothing in prospect but a cluster of hostile Republics, the insurance of the remainder of cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

safety.

The state of the state

ions, and applied them expressly to the conortunate anticipation, he then said . ble. It leaves no room for doubt. In strict conformity to this view, Mr. Sew-

to Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, said: ending conflict.
FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT. OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. WEBSTER, CHIEF OF THE STAFF TO GEN. GRANT. The preparations made by the enemy for the defense of this position were very extensive. A complete and accurate survey of the works and vicinity would require more means and time than can now be commanded.

The war be commanded.

The water batteries (upper and lower), which is the friends and relatives of the wounded and sick among the Fort Donelson sufferers who were brought to this city and placed in General Hospital No. 5. We publish the list for the benefit of the friends and relatives of the wounded and, we may add, for the same reason, that all off the wounded are chockingly mangled, but they are improving as rapidly as men with wounded like these can improve. The wounded are all in one room, which is well lighted, remarkably well ventilated, and spacious enough for the comfort of the same reason that they are suffering for their country, for freedom, and for the highest interests of civilization. The medical attendents assumed to the interest of civilization. The medical attendents assumed to the first manner of the point, affording them are also because the makes the primary origes of the will remain dower), which is well lighted.

The water batteries (upper and lower), which were brought to the interest of the position, the control of the river navigation, the control of the river navigation, were well located for the primary origes of the will remain the same.

The water batteries (upper and lower), which were intended to subserve the primary origes of the will remain the same.

The water batteries (upper and lower), which were intended to subserve the primary origes of the will remain the same.

The water batteries (upper and lower), which were making the position, the control of the river navigation, as will as the citizen through whose sufferes who were mounted in the reason at 16 lice.

The main fort was in the rest of the with and a substance of the states; the law of the same substance and a 10-lach low of the system of slavery as it is existing under the constitutional at discussions, as well as the citizen through whose sufferes who saw as 32- pounders and a 10-lach low of slavery as it is existing under the constitutions in eligible that the same with the same with the system of slavery as it is

ino of battle was formed on the 12 h inst , in

and of numerous others like these, that th ought forward and are prepared to urgs a heme which assumes that the seceding Sta re not only out of the Union but out of existence, and which, according to such assumption, proposes to deal with them not as "equ How well both orders were executed need not and honored members of this Federal Union onquest from a foreign enemy, dividing and overning it by Congress without regard to

The President says "the Union of thes od the enemy to capitulate on the morning of States is perpetual." The abolitionists say that when a State secedes it ceases to exist as a member of the Union or in any other rela-

the abolitionists take direct and open

tion, and the Union with respect to such State is at an end.

The President says "that acts of violence ter no permits will be required of persons trav-elling within the limits of Kentucky on the vithin any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrection-Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its sevary or revolutionary, according to circum-Formits will still be required for the present of persons travelling into Tennessee. We, however, trust and believe that this requisition stances." The abolitionists say that such acts however, trust and believe that this requisition out of existence.

also will soon pass away with the revolution-The President says "the Union is unbroken." The abolitionists say the seceding States are out of the Union as completely in all respects citizen having a gun had the privilege of made to the military authorities for permits, the ary incubus that sits on the fair body of our

sideration of the loyal people of the nation. "purpose then as ever to be guided by the The Danville Review, in behalf of which the constitution and the laws," and that he "will more than afteen dollars for a gun, and if, in sideration of the loyal people of the nation.

The Danville Review, in behalf of which the card is put forth, is a loyal power which the nation at this time cannot afford to lose on any account. Concerning the special circumstant ment relatively to the rights of the States ces which seem to threaten its existence we know nothing, and of course express no opinion; we know only that the existence of the abolitionists, as respects the secoding with the receipt with the receipt with the view of reshipping them on boats to Review is threatened in the estimation of its very able and eminent conductors, that it has been and is a most powerful agency for nation-but "the constitution and the laws" them. and keeping it according to the provisions of al good, and that it ought to be supported cor-selves, as wholly inapplicable to the condi-dially by loyal people. We believe that it will tion of things "after the rebellion shall have was worth at least forty dollars. "I wouldn't be, and that on the part of loyal people through- been suppressed."

ridge's appeal will be quick and generous. Certainly among all the great champions of and the condition of every human being in That's the way things were done under the the Union no one has struck nobler or might- them will remain subject to exactly the same rule of the abominable Provisional Governier blows than Dr. Breckinridge; and the Dan- laws and forms of administration whether the ment. We trust that hundreds of scoundrel ville Review has been the medium of his efforts. revolution shall succeed or fail," and that, who figured extensively in and under that We are persuaded it is among the things the with or without the assent of Congress, any government will yet be brought to justice. effort on his part to disturb such "laws and Tt appears that the abolitionists in Conforms of administration" would be "unconstigress have at last resolved to break openly with the President. The lawless scheme of "laws and forms of administration" were an extended the three that these with the President. neirs which we noticed yesterday, proposing nulled by the act of secession, that "the rights to remand the States in rebellion to the Ter- of the States and the condition of every human itorial condition, abolish slavery therein, and being in them" are cancelled or abolished, and that any recognition whatever of "the rights Sumpter with only sixty-five men in i.? Was not at all, would seem clearly to imply such a of the States" in respect to slavery would be esolution. Certain it is that the President is treason against the nation and against huset like flint against this scheme and all other | manity.

equivalent ones. And it is equally certain The President, speaking by the same organ, says that "only an imperial or despotic gov-The President has spoken directly to this ernment could subjugate thoroughly disaffected point; he has spoken publicly and officially; he and insurrectionary members of the state." has spoken with clearness and emphasis; and The abolitionists insist that our popular and the seceding "members of the State" whether

The President, speaking again through Mr. Seward, says that the seceding States "are now, as they always heretofore have been, and, dight of the Southern armies — the Lore they must always continue to be, equal and misunderstandings and alienations, and always must be our kindred and country-States are not "members of this Federal Union" at all, but as such are extinct, and that their It seems almost a pity that she hasn't a lock

lion does not affect the constitutional relations of the rebel States, and that, when the rebellion shall be put down, the rights of these they were before the rebellion began. The rebellion has extinguished the rebel States, and that they now have no rights, and will have aplece every Sunday as a contribution to the which the national authorities are bound to respect. The President adheres faithfully to the condition. The abolitionists cast

I hold that in the contemplation of universal law and of the constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual.

It follows from these views that no State, upon So clear, distinct, radical, broad, and glar- from brazen lungs. ing is the difference between the known posi-It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Ucin; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts (f violence within any State or State against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or roy-olutionary, according to circumstances.

It therefore consider, that, in view of the Constitution and the lawe, the Union is unbroken.

It therefore consider, that, in view of the Constitution and the lawe, the Union is unbroken.

It therefore consider, that, in view of the Constitution and the lawe, the Union is unbroken. Congress at the special session in July last, he di eferred back to these just and pointed declaradent in fact. So much at least is certain. It might as well be understood at once, in Contion of the rebel States after the rebellion gress and out of Congress, that the Preside is determined to wield, at all hazards and to the last extremity, his whole influence person-Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of andid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the robelion shall have been suppressed, the Exceptive deems it proper to say it will be his pursuit to the Administration as well as to the country. This is the truth, and it cannot be told too widely or too plainly to those whom it concerns. loval: and the abolitionist in Congress, who, in pursuit of his darling end, proposes at this critical time to discard the con annihilate the rebel States, is not only a foe to ard, in his letter of instructions in April last the Administration, but a traitor to his country as guilty morally as the guiltiest secessionis I need not further elaborate the proposition in arms, and a thousandfold more dangerous in hat the revolution is without a cause; it has not screen a pretext.

It is just as clear that it is without an object.

Alter, as he undoubtedly is, the other is not too good for a dungeon, as he may very speedily learn. The next thirty days will not imp ably make some astounding disclosures in relation to the motives of the leading abolition-

es are to be further develope their treason in the Halls of dered the roads impassable for heavy trains of army transportation, have been a grievous anaid to the enemy. Indeed these things have be supplied at once by the appointment of an army of fifty thousand men. Wherever their troops wish to move in Virginia or Tennessee an abundance of rolling stock for the purpose, whilst our forces, in every invasion, must dethe railroad bridges, and tear up the rails behind them. The Confederate army at Manas-sas could, in three or four Zays, throw itself Walkers and Rugers, got a change of vanue from tions on this point to our Minister at London in full strength into Tennessee, breaking up the Jefferson Circuit Court to the Shelby county in the same month of the same year. We all railroad facilities in the rear, and Gen. make the following pregnant extracts from this McClellan, in the present condition of the two months. In like manner, Gen. Johnston's army, said to be now at Murfreeshoro, Grant, marching by land, could scarcely get

there in two weeks if at all. These things should be duly considered by those who think that our brave Generals do favorable to the rebels as the winter just closed enreed with their presence, so the monuments of has been; and, according to appearances, the their character. Let the loyal see that the bospring is not unlikely to be as unpropitious to pitals at Bowling Green have chickens, 0,228, us as the winter. If the past winter had been as cold as every other within the recollection of our people has been, the half clothed rebels. attacks of our armies, would have perished publish the following extract:

ralleled wonders, in spite of all obstacles, and we shall achievo still greater ones hereaf as they come, making ourselves ample amends There we are independent of luck. Fortune is a goddess only to those who lack sagacity and stern resolution.

Jeff. Davis announces that he is not in explains why Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Roanoke Island, were not better defended, and Elizabeth City, Edenton, Clarkesville and Nashville not defended at all.

libras, which has the merit of being truthful s well as poetical in reference to the rebels:

RECENVED of V. C. Durham of the County of Southern Trade. - By the general order of Warren, for the use of the Provisional Government of the State of Kantneyv, one Rifle, valued at fifteen dollars, to be paid upon the presentation of this receipt to the proper efficer.

This 29th day of January, 1862.

GUILFORD O. TALCOP,
Inspector Arms W. C. we pecaive that trade has been opened between the Loyal States and those portions of Tennasces in possession of the Federal authorities, at least to the extent to which such trade can be made

The document above is a copy of a receipt what called itself the Provisional Government the Cumberland or the Tennessee River. Sut-lers even are prohibited from sending goods to

The Card of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge which we publish to-day will attract universal attention. We commend it to the convillations father the rebellion will attract universal attention. We commend it to the convillations law, were more villations than the

The President says that "after the rebellion but the Inspectors, appointed to carry out the villations law, were more villations than the

York and Cincinnati have been permitted to send

take a hundred dellars for it," coolly answered out the nation the response to Dr. Breckin- The President, speaking through his See- the Inspector, "but I must have the weapon, retary of State, says "the rights of the States and here is your receipt for fifteen dollars

capt. Livingstons, who, with a gnard of bur five men, had them in custody, took pains to accer-tain their feelings towards the fig of the Union. He says that twenty-dwe of them were, in his judgment, becently and earnessity disposed to light for the "old stars and stripes," and can be The Memphis Appeal talks about the Fabian Jeff Davis and Napoleonic Beauregard. cullsted in their country's cause. The number have been to ken to Lodianapolis. Creole General exhibited the energy and impetuosity of the mighty Corsican. Was i name of Geo. H. Yeaman, Esq., of Davices a un-ty, as a cand date for the Appellate Judgeship in structing twenty batteries to bombard For the Fourth District. The gallant Yeamen was he chose his position at Manassas, and, in Davies county, and his constituents will be true stead of attacking, waited patiently to be atto him now. We learn from Tecneboes, that, at the last content to keep his position without followdates, the tabels, in the direction of Countries and Chattanoons, were tearing up the railroad and destroying not only the railroad briliges but ing up success with even a pursuit of his onidleness for months subsequently while the U. they are "thoroughly disaffected and insurree- whole army became disgusted, and domoraland the whole Southern coast and until his We learn, by gentlemen from Rashville, that a mejority of the propie of that sity monifest the kindliest feeling toward the U.S. troops. The Nashville Banner of last Monday says. evacuation of Bowling Green, Clarksville,

The Nashville Binner of last Monday says.

The Incoders—As far as we know, that disord and men of the Federal army hard, that fit deported themselves toward our of issue in the met maxical factory for the manner. We feel bound to say this much in justice to them, as well as to re-usuare those of our friends out of the city who have expected comething different, and are still apprehensive on that score. It is no just of the effects of our for the contract of the strong strong of the contract of the strong of the strong strong of the contract of the strong of the contract of the contract of intercourse as becomes guallemen, ander any and all circumstances.

The postoffice continues in charge of Col. A. E. Markland, a matire Kennecking, still place in the protoffice continues in charge of Col. A. E. Markland, a matire Kennecking, still identified by education, second for, and informat with the knows where! Napoleon would have died a more miserable death upon his rocky island than he did if he had known what light use North American

Nashville, and Columbus, and the retreat or

The Frankfort Commonwealth says that Kentucky will remember Gen. Bishop Polk. of his hair, or, still better, his whole scalp to remember him by.

We carnestly recommended a few days

ago that Brig. Gen. Buell should be appoint rejoice that this act of wisdom and justice has

war-fund. His are quarterly meetings held weekly.

Godiy and nope.

The good blows of the Uhion are struck
and love their country, everywhere, out
to by strong right arms; the loud blows of the
tops of the cially in the West—and of all religious
to consider carefully Pre-byterians, are reg
to consider carefully the statements which
tops—and afterwards do what shall seem to

We don't know what motive prompts

ters, of whom I was one, tounded the Describe
Guartery Remeau four quarterly anushers of
which, making a yearly volume have been
issued. It is to provent the destruction of the
work, that this appeal is made a destruction
such as could happen only by means that would
justify such an appeal as the.

Before the first number of the work was female,
the Rev. Means. Struct R-binson. Then A. gunboats get down to that point.

The impassioned appeals of the Con crisis are as stirring as tea-spoons. Napoleon, after his fall, was confined or

Goose Island, opposite our city. The rebels can't pretend that they didn't have fair warning. President Lincoln read

FIt is to be hoped that the Southern Sta will be whirled out of the rebellion as rapidly

allitary stores in Tennessee. They make pour store-keepera. It is hard to say whether Gen. Floyd is

more nimble with his fingers or his heels. Col. Wnitaker's Sixth Kentucky Regimen at Nashville, Tenn. RESTORATION OF MAIL SERVICE -Si

lockade of the Louisville and Nashville R. flroad was established a wast amount of mail matter, ntended for points south of Louisville, has accumulated here. We saw last evening in our post-office fully one hundred immense mail tags filled the blackest dye. Let them beware how they further develope their treason in the Halls of Congress.

office fully one hundred immense m dl bags illed with this description of matter. As our armies advances on the Halls of the matter of the image and the second cour mail book, for we had sub-cribe them made for matter. salvance scur hward an opportunity will offer to send
those mails forward. Thus a very large mail will
be transmitted to day to New Woodburn, a point
fifteen miles south of Bowling Grason and tomorrow an equally large mail will be forwarded
to Oakland, ten miles beyond New Woodburn.
The schelling receivers at Oakland, ten miles beyond New Woodburn.
And so great is my condenses in The rebeilious postmaster at Oakland ran away my co honest, loyal man. Thu, it will be seen that the restoration of the postal system, sad all the con-veniences which pertain to peace and refinement

facts concerning the massacre of several mem-bers of the Hill family in J. Herson county on the Ist of January, 1861. Hercules Walker, James Walker, Jefferson Rogers, and Berj Louns, Jr., it will be remembered, were charged with the astribunal, in which tribunal the cases were con-tinued from a previous term to that of March, fully acquitted, no witnesses for the prosecution appearing. Lount did not apply for a change of young from Jefferson county, but is at large upon nominal bail. Thus has ended a case which cre

To the Loyal Ladies of Kentucey -There buiter, fruit, and all other edibles for the weifer

us a note, from which we take the liberty t

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

The communication of Judge Nicholas

ake pleasure in announcing, by authority, that capturing all his cannon, dispersing his forces and pursuing them through Cumberland Ga all restrictions on trade to Nashville, by all are removed, and that restrictions are noved from passengers going for business Gen. Price and all his Confederate troops purposes. These can get passes at Bowling n the railroad or at the mouth of the knew what to do with, routing his fugitive Cumberland by the river route; or passes for forces where they attempted to make a stand in Arkansas, and planting the flag of our any route can be obtained here.

At the same time it must be understood that country in that State, compelled the enemy t the passes are for the benefit of business men evacuate their stronghold at Bowling Green and their yet stronger hold at Columbus and shing to visit Nashville for the gratification of curiosity, and especially from women seek- Fort Henry, taking its twenty cannon and it ing to go for such a purpose, passes will be whole garrison, reduced Fort Donelson, capwithheld The military anthorities at Nashand occupied without the firing of a gun the ville must not be annoyed by such visitors.

JEFF DAVIS'S MESSAGE. - The other we published Jeff Davis's Inaugural Address, and we have just read a regular the Rebel Congress. The writing of this message, short as it is, evidently cost him some woe. Its tone is like that of a funeral bell. What a contrast it presents to the loud vaunt ings, the vain boastings, in which not only the President but all the functionaries of the Southern Confederacy have been accustomed

Mr. Davis says, that, within the last few days, "events have demonstrated that the Conrate Government has attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve," and that 'serious disasters" have been the consequence There's no sort of doubt that the Rebel Gov ernment; in endeavoring to disrupt forever this mighty republic, undertook vastly more than it had power to accomplish, and the sooner it learns this important lesson from its late "serious disasters," the better for all concerned The message acknowledges the inadequacy of the means of the rebels for the prosecution of the war on "the gigantic scale which it has atto entertain no peace propositions excluding to entertain no peace propositions excluding the confedence of the constitution was to entertain to entertain no peace propositions excluding the feet of trial by jury; it declaring that the means of the rebels for the prosecution of the means will rapidly grow less and less as erate States, and declaring that the war be

the scale grows more and more "gigantic." continued until the enemy be expelled entirely Mr. Davis speaks of the efforts of the rebels to procure arms from abroad and their efforts please bear in mind that they reckon Kenneyer sample of the offorth of doubtful constitution in the confederacy." To appreciate this, for the offorth of sunggled g for the offorth of the offorth of the offorth of the offorth of sunggled g for the offorth of t to manufacture them at home, and acknowledges that in neither case have the results equalities their hopes. No doubt they have been wretchedly disappointed in both. They have no mechanics that can make arms fit for use, and they have the means to buy very few arms abroad and precious little chance to get through the blockade with the few they do bay. And, to add to their sufferings in this great and glorious success as it is to-day. It

maining eight.

ong the first reports concerning the incidents of the battle at Fort Donelson, it was ment, Col. John H. McHenry, by mistake, fired into the Thirty-first Illinois, Col. Logan commanding. This was evidently untrue, for the official reports of Col. Cruft, who commanded the Brigade, and of Gen. Wallace, make no mention of it, but, on the contrary, show that Col. McHenry's Seventeenth Kentucky is justly entitled to be considered as one of the distinguished regiments in the battle, its loss having been forty-one. The Seventeenth was first brought into the action on Seventeenth was first brought into the action on Seventeenth was first brought into the action on Seventeenth Kentucky is justly entitled to be considered as one of the distinguished regiments in the battle, its loss having been forty-one. The Seventeenth was first brought this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good, it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good it is the customary wespon by which free governments are destroyed. The ment of good it is the customary person the instruc rday morning, on the right wing, and at the very outset was met by a perfect avalanche from the enemy, which threw into disorder the Thirty-first Indiana and . the Twenty-fifth put down one conspiracy against the Union by Kentucky, Col. Shackleford, and bore back another. the Seventeenth Kentucky, throwing their were instantly, however, rallied by Col. seat of war." Then the war will have a tre-McHenry, who, riding out in front, waved his mendous seat-bigger even than Humphrey hat and cheered his men on again to the en- Marshall's. counter; the whole regiment responding nobly, drove the enemy back and regained the ground.

During the rest of the day, the regiment was not at any time in the slightest confusion, but retreach.

Beauregard has gone to Fort Randolph. It is most beautiful and lovable feature. The trenches of that fort are said to have been made by Pillow. The Creole will have to ments, as manifested in their drawing, dispersion of the day, the day of th went through all its evolutions as if on dress parade. Until late in the evening it did the ing up a hill and driving Gen. Johnson's bri gade back into their intrenchments, and then Colonel McHenry was the first to see the white flag in the merning, and rode alone into render. He then marched his regiment int happy to have it in our power to pay highest tribute to the Kentucky regiments and especially to that of Colonel McHenry, who is the youngest Colonel in the State service and was among the very first to organize for resistance to the secession movement in the Green river country. As a partisan he

has all the resources of a Marion and the daring intrepidity of Anthony Wayne. The reported capture of B. R. Johnson at Fort Donelson is incorrect. He arrived at Nashville on Saturday, having escaped from the hands of the enemy.—Memphus Appeals.

We do not doubt that General Bushrod F ohnson arrived in Nashville at the time mentioned, but his reported capture at Fort Donelson was not incorrect. It seems diffi- It isn't blockaded. cult to conceive how he can have "escaped

were a leper or had the yellow plague.

In the question naturally suggests itself after it would be safe for our military aurities to discharge rebel privates upon their ole when even rebel construction from the courts.

In the facts as we have stated, and upon the first and upon the properties and properties are a properties. In the facts as we have stated, and upon the first and upon the properties are the passed that are in the nature of a bill of attainder. The prohibition has received that he would gladly have defended against its enemics. whether it would be safe for our military authorities to discharge rebel privates upon their parole when even rebel Generals hold their parole as of no more account than a puff of wind. Evidently the base selfishness and villainy of Johnson in this business have inflicted or may be the means of inflicting a deep injury upon all his brother rebels who had the misfortune to be taken prisoners with him. His atrocious perfidy may react upon them, causing them, thousands of them, to be kept in close confinement, whereas, but for his in close confinement, whereas, but for his in close confinement, whereas, but for his ged with the merciful privilege that he so scansly abused. Upon his dishonored head

should fall their burning curses. The Richmond Dispatch admits that the 6th Kentucky regiment, we learn that the galagregate force of the rebels now in the field lant 6th is querted at Camp Andrew Jackson, two is but two hundred thousand. And yet the miles from Nashville. The writer says the Fed-Southern leaders and organs have been exhansting themselves for months past by loud lation of the South to volunteer for the defence He has confidence that the rebellion will be efof their homes and resistance to the armies of fectually crushed by the 1st of July. the Union. The 200,000 they now have are all they can raise without the compulsory draft, whilst the United States, with six hundred pers of the fatest dates is the call for substitutes pers of the fatest dates is the call for substitutes thousand men in the field, can increase the for the army. The lamentations of the rebel or-

thousand men in the field, can increase the number at any time to eight hundred thousand or a million without the least trouble, and furnish arms for all.

Then what rational hope can there be of the smeezes of this rebellion? Its leaders may, by impresaments and other desperate resorts, be able to protract the struggle for a little while, but the result is inevitable, and, the sooner the rebels recognize this great fact and act upon it, the better for all—especially for them-selves.

Thomas I am the distance of the rebel of the soldiers' zeal seem to be well founded. Instead of re-enlisting, anxious soldiers publish advertisements for substitutes, and the business has given existence to a large class of brokers. We copy a notice from the advertising columns of the Dispatch of Thursday:

WANTED—SUBSTITUTES—\$300 to \$600.—Ten multilary control, I will pay a bonus of from \$300 to \$600 cash. Call this morning at No. 3 Tenth street.

THOMAS B. REES.

How amazing have been the recent s of our arms. Within a very brief The following numbered postulates need to period, we have taken Roanoke Island with prof, but will be secognized by every constitutional lawyer as of near ku to axiomatic principal. period, we have taken Roanoke Island with tillery, Elizabeth City, Edenton, and hundreds of miles of Southern coast, driven Gen. Hum phrey Marshall and Gen. Williams into Vir-

ginia, defeated Gen. Zollicoffer in battle, to distant want an executive belong the execu-ion of its mandates.

2. Neither the judiciary nor the executive can yielate; nor can either exercise a function prop-rly belonging to the other. It is not action of the neck the necessity for the conjoint action of the legislative with one of the other depart-rents for the legal execution of any Congres-ional will. eyond the confines of our State, expelled from Missouri, taking more prisoners than w

the judical functions. Hence the penarty belongs to the judical functions. Hence Congress cannot deprive a citizen of his property "without due process of law,"—that is, judicial process. Hence, also, there was little need for prohibiting bills of attsinder, if the bill of rights had originally been part of the Constitution.

escape in hot haste to Tennessee, conquered ablic.

Hence private property cannot be taken by our turing its fifty cannon and 15,000 prisoners,

without just compensation.

5. Except as punishment for crime or violation or refeture over the property of citizens, the conscious or forfeiture over the property of citizens, the conscious or forfeiture being a mere incident to aportant city of Clarksville and the far more portant city of Nashville, the latter the apital of Tennessee, and opened the way for the power to punish. To ascertain the crime o violation of law and inflict the penalty is an ex he resistless if not the unresisted march of

capital of Tennessee, and opened the way for the resistless if not the unresisted march of our mighty armies throughout the whole of the rebel portion of the country.

What Power ever before achieved such numerous and great results within so short a period!

What Power ever before achieved such numerous and great results within so short a period!

**The period!

**The presume that the Hon. Andy Johnson, recently appointed Brigadier-Gemeral, will be in our city to-day on his way to Tennessee to open a military Provisional Government for that State until the reconstruction of the civil government. Exactly the right man is designated for the important work. It will be done very thoroughly.

Thousands of Tennessee rebels have sworn, that, in the event of Andy Johnson's returning to that State, he should not live a day.

We shall see. We guess he would have no trouble in getting a policy in any of our lifeting herein the pride of power.

**The Confederate Congress on the 27th, "a resolution was unanimously passed to entertain no peace propositions excluding of the confidence of the decision, or whether it had any bearing on the sufficiency. The facts of the case recently decided by Judge Spragus are too imperfectly stated to permit an opinion as to the correctness of the decision, or whether it had any bearing on the sufficiency.

secure the right of trial by jury; it declaring that
"the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury."

Hence the anomalous proceedings in rem

and they have the means to buy very few arms abroad and precious little chance to get through the blockade with the few they do buy. And, to add to their sufferings in this matter, our troops are rapidly capturing large quantities of their insufficient supply of artillery and small arms in all directions.

The rebel President attempts to give his brother rebels encouragement in regard to the financial affairs of the Confederacy. Truly this is too bitter a mockery. A man should have too much feeling thus to insult even traitors. To boast of the finances of the Southern Confederacy when its own people, but for legal compulsion, wouldn't touch its Government securities with a pair of tongs, was never so manifestly a great sat dilure, was never so manifestly a great sat is to-day. It of no avail.

7. Treson is a "capital and infamous crime" of no avail.

7. Treson is a "capital and infamous crime" of no avail.

7. Treson is a "capital and infamous crime" of no avail.

7. Treson is a "capital and infamous crime" of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. If the second is possible to a sever the second in the second is property, or otherwise "held to answer. If the second is property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of his property, or otherwise "held to answer. Hence the attempt of the bill before the Senate to pound the second in the seco cat of rebellion, and March may take the re-

of property as a mode of punishment has never been a favorite with this nation. Witness the fact that Congress has never to this day property and the down one conspiracy against the Union by another.

A South Carolina paper threatens that The proposition of the abolitionists to

reat any time in the slightest confusion, but through all its evolutions as if on dress rade. Until late in the evening it did the referench.

Any United States officer should be knocked out of a cocked hat who doesn't do his part towards knocking the rebellion into one.

From the way in which some of the great amelioration of the criminal codes into their intrenchments, and then consider high the first to see the donel McHenry was the first to see the dide flag in the merning, and rode alone into a town of Dover to carry the news of the surface. He then marched his regiment into a place and received the arms of a place and received the enemy. We are grounder. We are number of the enemy. We are for number of the enemy. We are number of the enemy. We are

place and received the arms of a se number of the enemy. We are my to have it in our power to pay highest tribute to the Kentucky regiments especially to that of Colonel McHenry, is the youngest Colonel in the State serand was among the very first to organize raid was among the very first to organize resistance to the secession movement in Green river country. As a partisan he all the resources of a Marion and the fig intrepidity of Anthony Wayne, army return for even thirty days.

The resistance of the enemy, we are the mantle of hypocrisy from the shoulders "of U. S. Senator Starke. Would the Editor discrete in the support of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the south, we can't see why the Confederate authorities are permitted to waste it by printing Confederate notes upon it.

*Nashville would rather at this moment give half a million of dollars than have the government of the property of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the south, we can't see why the Confederate authorities are permitted to waste it by printing Confederate notes upon it.

*Nashville would rather at this moment greatly prefer the whole should go uppunished give half a million of dollars than have the first the prefer the whole should go uppunished give half a million of dollars than have the first than the President should have toe enor mous perlius power over all the property of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the mantle of the majesty of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the confact of the majesty of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the confact of the confact of the majesty of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the confact of the confact of the majesty of the law, requires hang ings or confacations to be inflicted upon some of the co There is one result of this bill if it passes of which we may be certain beforehand. That is, that though the President may perform his duty with perfect fairness and integrity, yet in despite of him, the frauds and individual persecution ard of him, the frauds and individual persecution ard wrong practised under it, to the enriching of the wro

from the hands of the enemy." If he hadn't been in the "hands of the enemy."

The truth is, General Johnson at Donelson obtained the freedom of the fort and encampments by giving his parole of honor not to attempt to escape, and then, watching his opportunity, escaped as soon as he could. When we saw this fact stated in letters and despatches from Cairo and elsewhere to different newspapers, we were slow to believe it, and yet the name left by Johnson at Drennon Springs where he was for some time at the head of the Kentucky Military Institute might have prepared us to yield a ready credence to any statement involving his shame.

This Gen. Johnson must necessarily be despised, loathed, regarded as infamous heresfite even in the Southern Confederacy. It is impossible that any proud or high-minded officer, and yet the destare and the seems likely to be the first to come back.

Where shall political and moral infamy repose?

Nash. Union.

Upon your Pillow of course.

Death of a Prisoner.—The Indianapolis Journal says that a death occurred at that city of Sunday night which still further proves the wickedness of this causeless rebellion. A man named Lloyd, whose mother, now a very old wind, it is maken the case of this causeless rebellion. A man named Lloyd, whose mother, now a very old wind, it is maken to report to the present generation. These framers intended to the trimulal justice of the nation. These framers intended to the time evacuating.

The truth is, General Johnson at Donelson of the example of Gen. Price; they are all the time evacuating.

The truth is, General Johnson at Donelson and brought to escape or power of the present generation. These framers intended to the time time to seceed, and she seems likely to be the first to come back.

Where shall political and moral infamy repose?

Nash. Union.

Upon your Pillow of course.

Death of a Prisoner.—The Indianapolis and there is no power to interpolate an exception. This limitation applies to every description of setal real treason. In severe the punish arter even in the Southern Confederacy. It is most impossible that any proud or high-minded officer, any officer who has the least feeling of self-respect, can be induced to serve with him.

The would have gladly availed himself of it. He parte proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. Considering the parter proceeding in rem or by indictment. He must be avoided by all honorable men as if and related the facts as we have stated, and upon

> COTTON GROWING IN INDIANA. — Mr. John bill of attainder may affect the life of an indivito be raised. Since 1824, but little cotton has been raised in the county for the reason that the farmers thought that other products would pay

d lawry is grievus panishment; so also is the dismaturalizing of citizens and converting them insiem enemies," the attempt to indict either
bringing a bill clearly within the prohibition.

Senstor Trumbull says, "this is not a bill of
attaind rat all; it does not corrupt the blood of
the party; but it is a bill operating upon property. It seems strange, very strange, that he
should need to be told that corrupting the blood
is no iodispensable requisite to a bill of attainder.

Does he suppose that Congress could order a man
to be hung, and give validity to its act, by mererymaking an express reasvration against the corryming his blood? Is there no end to the vagarise
which get possession of the minds of men, even of
the first possession of the minds of men, even of
the set of confiscation must be something different
from a bill of attainder, because the Constitution
expressly declares that no bill of attainder shall
be passed. "Such an act of confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
be passed. "Such an act of confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
be passed. "Such an act of confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
be passed. "Such an act of confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
where the confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
where a citizen is entitled to such protection,
where are considered the control of the confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
where a confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
where a confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
where a confiscation is certainly a very different thing from a bill of attainder shall
where the constraint of the control of the confiscation is certainly a confiscation is certainly a confiscation is certainly a confi rom one of the field officers of Col. Whitaker's eral troops are treated very hospitably by the residents. The writer says the rebels of that portion of Tennessee are utterly disheartened sessant appeals to the whole male popu- and diagneted with the conduct of their leaders.

LOUD CALLS FOR SUBSTITUTES. - The staple

His idea of convicting a piece of land as an ac His idea of convicting a piece of land as an active co-operator, an aider and abettor in the rebellion, must prove a most despera'e effort before any tribunal having a particle of common sense. Yet that idea, superlatively absurd as it is, forms the very basis of his bill for abjecting the whole estate to confiscation, and getting rid of the necessity for grand and petit jurors. His scheme is to treat the crime of the owner as the crime of the property, and to punish the property instead of the owner, not perceiving that his imputed punishment of the property is nothing but punishment of the owner, the extent of which is limited by the Constitution, whatever may be the mode used by the Government in applying the punishment. iples.

1. Congress has none but legislative powers. It an exercise neither judicial nor executive functions. Its power is exclusively mandatory,—to the judiciary and the executive belong the execut

10. The law of nations has no bearing or operation within our jown territory as between our citizens and their own Government. It expressly repudiates any such pretension in its own behalf, declaring explicitly that its only operation is between different nations, as nations, regulating their relations toward each other whether in pace or war.

Hence our Government can derive no power whatever from that law; but the law itself is wholly dependent upon the will off our Government for its being recognized here at all. We do not need that law to tell us we may confiscate the property of an enemy, for even when recognized and acquiesced in it only serves to mitigate, not to create, an otherwise clear natural right. Still less do we need that law to tell us when and how we may confiscate the property of our Still less do we need that law to tell us when and how we may coniscate the property of our own citizans or punish their crimes. That all depends exclusively upon our own national volition. The nation has in the Constitution fully expressed its will on that whole subject, and that will so expressed is the only law for its own government. Especially as to the crime of treason, which it is the sole purpose of this bill to punish, the Constitution is very expited. After carefully defining the crime, it gives Congress the power to prescribe its punishment under a fixed limitation as to the extent of punishment. Within that limit Congress may use any mode of punishment—fine, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment—fine, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment, or death. It may, as now, punish with death alone, or by confiscation alone, or by confiscation in combination with banishment. But whatever the punishment, it can be inflicted only by the judiciary, or, in other words, by due process of law.

oes of law.

In defining treason to be the levying of war against the United States the Constitution has told us that we may have citizen enemies, and in limiting the amount of confiscation to be used in putilshing treason it concedes it right so to punish it within that limit. How and by whom that punishment may be inflicted, its other provisions fully and clearly point out. If the remedy is seemingly too slow, or if it be inefficient, or if there are cases which the remedy will not reach, that was all foreknown, and it was made so in avoidance of supposed greater evil; but, above all, in full answer to all cavils, because such was the national will. That will is the paramount all, in full answer to all cavils, because such was the national will. That will is the paramount law of the land, which cannot be altered in the alightest degree by the combined wills and laws of all the nations of the earth. A delibrate effort knowingly to transgress that will by any of our sworn functionaries is moral treason of the effort knowingly to transgress that will by any of our sworm functionaries is moral treason of the deepest dye. An appeal to the law of war in justification of such transgression is merely preposterous. If that law is consonant to, or is derived from, the Constitution, then it is a mere appeal from the Constitution to the Constitution itself. If it be different from the constitutional law of war, being a beatard law having no paternity but that of his Satanic majesty or some of his progeny, the exercable race of usurpers, then the nation, with all the emphasis of the whole Constitution, has denounced it as no law, but as an accursed thing to be shunned and avoided for any and everty purpose.

When the Constitution gave Congres: power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," it gave plena-

avoided for any and every purpose.

When the Constitution gave Congres: power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," it gave planary authority to Congress to make all the law of war, whether foreign or intestine, permissible in this country. There it is, ample, complete, unstituted, leaving no need to borrow from any supposed law of foreign war, or any law of nations. If there is any desired power which Congress cunnot confer on the land and naval forces, it must be because of some express inhibition of the Constitution, which equally applies to the President and all our military commanders. They can have no power which Congress, the sole arbiter of the law of war, cannot directly confer, as they have no power of waging war which Congress cannot repeal out of their hands. They are as much bound by the Constitution as if it were bodily engrafted by Congress; into the rules and articles of war. It is, therefore, merely abound to attempt to derive any extraordinary power either to Congress, the President, or the army, from the so-called law of war. May it ever re-

nain so in practice as well as theory.

Respectfully,

S. S. NICHOLAS. FOURTERN OR FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONisoners at the taking of Fort Donelson. The Inapolis Journal says the fact is there are over ,000 of these prisoners in Indians, 4,459 in Chi ago, together with large numbers at St. Loais, and Alton, and upwards of 800 officers sent to Columbus. In addition to this, there were about resist, and even wake a thousand of their wounded. The number of prisoners who fell into our hands cannot be less than fourteen or fifteen thousand.

ole paramount law of war. May it ever re

DONATION FROM LOUISVILLE -A minister from this city, bearing letters from Gen. Buell and Gov. Morton, has visited the military prison at Lafavette, Indiana, and distributed two hundred ollars among the rebel prisoners, as a donation from the loyal citizens of Louisville.

The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal says that, otwithstanding the number of troops sent out by

We take the following from the Frankrt Commonwealth. We trust that Gov. Magoffin, whom the rebels have denounced as xercising usurped powers and prerogatives wrench the Chief Magistracy of Kentucky as too much regard for the spirit of the Constitution, and too much respect for public sentiment and for himself, to appoint a rebel or man suspected of being a rebel to a judgship. It would be a most unwarrantable an guilty deed. His Excellency should understand that he has already filled the cup of

public exasperation to the brim, and, tha another drop might cause the waters of bit- for the rebel cause. A good many may re- upon their people to repudiate every law and most effective of war measures. And we own At the same time, let Gov. Magoffin d what he may, we counsel our Mount Sterling Having exhausted himself as a blackguard in and black horrors of that most accursed pas- soon to see it in addition to this measure. friends to seek no redress but in the law:

friends to seek no redress but in the law:

Mt. Streling, March 1, 1862.

For the last week it has been talked about by the people of this section as to what the purpose of Gov. Magotiin was in reference to the appointment of a judge in place of Burns, and there is no mistaking the sentiment of the people. They either want a loyal man appointed or none at all. An overwhelming majority of the people of this district are loyal, and they damand a loyal judge, or else they don't intend to have court. They don't mean to be defied with impunity. This is the fixed determination of the Union men. From my knowledge of public sentiment, I am prepared to say that the most serious consequences will result from an obuscious appointment, and Gov. rricaded. This is their fixed determinator w. Magoffin wants courts held then, and d avoid anarchy and civil disorder. let his int a judge who is loyal to the Union, a e State. Let him be assured that the ab

The following is a corrected list of the casualtie to the Kentucky regiments engaged in the fight

Co. A. Sergeant Wm. Gabert, corporal l

Atler to.

Action of the control of

ing General A. S. Johnston. The Delta

The Crescent says:

Just so. Gen. Johnston, no doubt fortifie

rules laid down at west rount.

was fortifying a post only to evacuate it when the enemy made certain movements, it does seem to us that he might have displayed a little common than the common of the real of the Translation. us that he might have displayed a little common sense, and obstructed the channel of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, all of which could have been thoroughly done by one-fifth of the labor worse than wasted at Bowling Green.

We care not what General Johnston's strategy may have been. He left the main artery to the heart of the Confederacy open to the enemy, and the other, although desperately defended, comparatively helpless. Fort Henry could not withstand the rise in a river, and Fort Donelson fell into the hands of the enemy after a protracted conflict. What he should have protected he left unprotected, and what he did attempt to defend

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862 There is a powerful and unansweral eason why our government should act merciully, in the administration of justice, toward the masses in the Confederate States, who have Governors to the entire militia of their rethe masses in the Confederate States, who have been involved in the rebellion. We speak not of their spective States to rush to the rescue, and the proclamations of other Governors summoning

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution of their spective States to rush to the rescue, and the proclamations of other Governors summoning

Resclved, That the United States ought to contact the rescue of the r of the instigators of the rebellion but of their proclamations of other Governors summoning ollowers. The reason is this. The friends to the field not only the whole militia of their and supporters of the government have always States but all the men and boys between the insisted that the rank and file of the confede. rate armies were the dupes of wicked and small degree the magnitude of the terro crafty leaders, and were drawn into the sup- which the late Federal victories everywhere port of treason by means of artful and syste- have created among the leaders and the matic falsehoods and inflammatory misrepre sentations. The leading Republican journals and calls are without precedent upon this have not only reiterated this statement with all continent; they have scarcely a precedent upon the earnestness and eloquence they could em-ploy, but have also asserted, and we believe the people of the South to do for the means with truth, that thousands and thousands have of subsistence? If all the men, forsaking ctually been forced to serve in the rebel their domestic pursuits, go into the armies, ranks. All accounts which we have seen con- how are the armies to be fed? Who will cur in stating that a very large proportion of there be to cultivate the fields? Can food the confederate troops has been taken from the for half a million of men be raised by demost ignorant and easily deluded part of the crepit old men and women and little boys? population of the South. We have the high- Is not the scarcity of provisions in the rebel est authority for saying, that, of the Mississippi domain severe enough already? Must not the roops sent into this State, not one in twenty next stage of want be famine? of the common soldiers resided in the cotton growing and slaveholding portion of their tate. A very considerable number of them are fully realizing the fact that they have been were poor Irish and levees, who went into the army to save their own lives. We have seen these statements and many others of like purport, time after time in the Northern journals, and these texts were followed by eloquent appeals to the loyal people to rally for the redemption of our deluded and oppressed fellow-citizens of the revolted States. We repeat that we have no plea to put in for the arch-traitors who stirred up the work of treason. But for the mass of their followers there is much to be said even from a Northern point of view. The strongest considerations of wise magnanimity

Sage:

The Federal Government would find its high-mit to the own ruin, and they are no longer disposed to submit to the orders of unscrupulous demagogues and tyrants intent only upon self-aggrandize-ment. Even in the more prosperous days of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the dissiffscted region, and that all the slave States north of cuch parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government is neat wo anneal selven wounded. Comment is neadles. The whole army had better surrender of Backner with 15,000 unharmed error than the save States north of cuch parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone is frantic rhetoric fifty thousand men to raily for the explaints of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government is neadles. The whole army had better surrender of Backner with 15,000 unharmed error the six surrender of Backner with 15,000 unharmed error them existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will be save States not the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will be noted as and tynatic insurrection of Suckner with 15,000 unharmed error them of the existing insurrection of Suckner with 15,000 unharmed the return to the cuch part of the existing insurre were poor Irish and German laborers on the basely deceived and betrayed to their own

strongest considerations of wise magnatimity There is a spell in the names of Mill Spring, and the spirit of enlightened justice appeal to Roanoke Island, For Henry, and Fort Donour government to extend an amnesty to all elson, powerful enough to keep down any the common soldiers who will renounce the repirit that the rebel leaders may attempt to
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McCrehen Markell Muhlesham McLeach and Described in the months the common soldiers who will renounce the replit that the repel readers may attempt to
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the adoption o loyal to the government in future. It seems cannot be created in the South or the present that they in any event will ever be joined Ohio, Simpson, Trigg, Todd, Union, Warto us that it would be utterly repugnant to armies strengthened or even kept up to their out of the Union by the now loyal States of ren, and Webster. sound statesmanship to attempt to treat as present strength, except by compulsory drafts, the South. The end is certainly legitimate. criminals, after the end of the war, those who by conscription, by force, and soldiers thus co- Is the measure adapted to accomplish the end? degree, every qualification for the Judgeship, wers only the dupes of bad and ambitious erced into the nominal support of the rebel cause would be sure to desert in the hour of its mortal peril. No Power ever conquered

The mill be by for the most speedy, and effective or extended itself in way by the aid of an archive support and confidence of a patriotic people. It is a privilege to do honor to such a citizen. It will be by far the most speedy and effective or sustained itself in war by the aid of an unneans of dispelling their delusion, and of ma- willing, a compelled soldiery, and most assu- of the States concerned. But what one even king them fast and devoted friends of the gov- redly it can never be done in a country like of the Border Slaveholding States has in any ernment. Their leaders, having first exerted this where men glory in their personal freedom mselves to cut off all means of correct in- and independence. telligence, made them believe that the Governent intended to stir up insurrections, to kin- era Confederacy or the whole of the persons dle a servile war among them, and to massa- between sixteen and sixty, in obedience to the cre or enslave the whole population. Their proclamations of the President and the Gov fears were inflamed with pictures of demoniac ernors, were to come forward and be enrolled villainy and brutality practised by the Govern- in the military service, it would amount to ment, and they were beyond all doubt persuad- nothing. There are no arms in the South for ed that the sole defence left them was their them; all the available rifles and shot-guns of of them all. arms. Now how shall we convince them that that section are in the hands of the soldiers altheir leaders lied, and win them back to sound ready in the field; and the Confederate Presireason and loyalty? By proving to them dent acknowledges in his message, just pubthat we are not only powerful but generous. lished, that, although his Government has en-There is no better proof of conscious might deavored to purchase and import foreign arms than for the victor to be merciful to and to manufacture arms at home, it has fail-

the vanquished, and there is no better proof ed deplorably in both endeavors. So the procto be cruel to those in his power. Heroes for- simply bring together a huge mob unarmed give, but cowards revenge. The Neroes and and without discipline, a mob to be fed when Caligulas of history were both cowardly and there would be nothing to feed it with, a mob -The rebel organs say they only lost 7,000 cruel. Ah, the voice of the loyal people of this that would be merely an awkward incumbrance and pathos that the sternest nature could not of the Union as a bag of feathers could in re

In hearts all rocky now, the late ren

the rigid chill of death. How terrible a thing it would be to think, after peace shall have been established, that a volcanic fire of mingled despair and rage and conscious humiliation notwitsstanding the number of troops sent out by Indians, recruiting still actively progresses, and soldiers, eager for the fray, daily besiege the State of our people. And the only way to prevent House at Indianapolis to be properly mustered in. this, in attempting to punish the mass with erity, would be to exterminate the whole race of offenders. On the other hand we be- and Georgia, may well be the admiration of lieve that a leniers policy would do infinitely more than anything else, after the dispersion of the confederate armies, to strengthen and es tablish our institutions. It would not only extort the admiration of the offenders, but win their zealous attachment and passionate love. "Twice does he conquer who conquers himself in the hour of victory." Such we are confi-

> dent is the view of the President. And the view is statesmanlike as well as humane. nember him as the writer of a series of vulblackguard in petticoats and succeeded no

Monthly reminded that not to write like a

Up to this time the Union forces have ot made their way very far at any point into the South, and yet the industry and prosperity of the whole of the States of the Southern Confederacy, even those the most remote from tual invasion, have been wrecked as utterly as if swept by war's desolating hurricane. Ruin and want and misery bear sway everywill the people consent to have their agonized

The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate General; can never be taken by the enemy. Bowling Green, Columbus, and Manasset, we believe, can defy the numbers; kill, and resources of the North now and forever.

This appeared on the very day before the vacuation of Bowling Green. The United tates troops are now in possession of Bowling Green and Columbus, and we have no doubt of their having Manassas in a few days.

The rebels swore that they would make desperate stand at Bowling Green, then that they would make a desperate stand at Clarksville, then that they would make a desperate stand at Nashville, then that they would make desperate stand at Murfreesboro, then that they would make a desperate stand somewhere. No doubt they are very desperate, but their esperation doesn't seem to incite them to any desperate deeds.

he rebels may "surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee and concentrate the hole energy of the Confederacy on the defence of the South proper." So you see, poor Tennessee, that, after all you have said and done and suffered, you are held to be no part of the South proper-only a tract of land out-

They don't seem to be able to get a quo um of the Tennessee Legislature at Memphis. This is all very well. There has been great deal too much rebel legislation in that ate already, and we don't want to see any nore law-making there until there shall be a oyal body to do the work.

We have received a Charleston paper wo or three weeks old. It has intelligence of Gen. Pillow's hemming in the Federal forces were ripped out rather unceremoniously.

arth for the next ten years." It won't have to change much. their section? Toombs talks of raising a and rushing to the defence of Tennessee. Toombs is a Gascon, and Tennessee can't be defended by Gascon-aid.

The call of the Confederate Govern

ent at Richmond upon the whole militia of the Southern Confederacy to take up arms the proclamations of some of the Southern ages of sixteen and sixty, indicate in no masses of the rebels. Such proclamations

The people, who are thus called on to tur r out, will not turn out. The men of the South

But, even if the whole militia of the Southof conscious weakness than for the conqueror lamations, if promptly responded to, would great Union, proclaiming forgivene's to the erring, would fall upon the ears of hundreds battles, a mob that could do as little in resistof thousands in the South with a tenderness ing the triumphant march of the serried hosts sisting a hurricane.

a single cloud, will make our stricken and afficted land bloom with the vardure and flowers of love, when the cold and biting blasts of relentless vengeance would lock up every bubbling stream of joy and smite the nation with the rigid chill of death. How terrible a thing The Southern leaders are evidently des

The moderation and forbearance man fested by the armies of the Union wherever they have penetrated into rebel territory, for instance by the army of Hunter in Missouri and Burnside in North Carolina, South Carolina all civilized nations. Never by any people o our enemies in the regions that our troops occupy feel constrained to acknowledge their dis- measures to extinguish it altogether.

appointment and even to utter their applause. But, whilst we of the United States are the highest and noblest civilization, the organs the deluded masses who shall lay down the Hiram Fuller, once Editor of the New of the Confederate Government, mortified and weapons of rebellion and return to their allegiork Mirror, is in London doing all he can appalled at their terrible calamities, are calling ance. Such a proclamation would prove the gar letters purporting to be from a woman. gurate at once all the cruelties and atrocities of the measure actually proposed. We hope eeches, he tried the experiment of being a sage of human history, the French Revolution. Read the annexed article from the Richmond gratulating the loyal public on the clearness Examiner of the 21st ult. That highly fa. and emphasis with which the President therein Fuller was the fellow whom the Atlantic vored and implicitly trusted organ of the Con-recognizes the right of each slaveholding State federate Government plainly and directly rec- to deal as it shall think fit with the subject of gentleman was not necessarily to write like a ommends that the powers of the Southern lady.

Confederacy be placed "in the hands of a Com-Federal authorities. Amongst the other good mittee of Public safety", that the Committee effects that we may promise ourselves from this rules of civilized warfare", that it shall establish and general and savage howl from the whole the guillotine and be "as earnest and grim as abolition pack. its own weapon," that it shall summon to its side "men who have no quarter to give or graph is from a letter found by our troops in take and who care for nothing but quick success in a desperate business," and that this

where in that self-doomed region. How long will the people consent to have their agonized body politic bestridden by the Richmond imp, vampire, fiend, nightmare?

Confederate Money.—The Southern papers are boasting of the high price of negroes and land in the interior of the South, notwithstanding the war, and quote the sales to prove it. The whole reason of such sales is, that the standing the war, and quote the sales to prove it. The whole reason of such sales is, that the Confederate money, so called, is known by those who hold it to be worth nothing at all, and every man who has any of it, fearing it may perish in his hands, is anxious to pay it out for anything he can get.

The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate conspirators. The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate money, so capied by the Confederate money, so called, is known by those who hold it to be worth nothing at all, and every man who has any of it, fearing it may perish in his hands, is anxious to pay it out for anything he can get.

The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate General converse to the carrior, which is the Committee of Public Safety did not stard on the continent. But the Committee of Public Sufety.

The great strategic positions occupied by the Confederate General converse to the carrior who its converse to the arth with terror; tanght Europe to shake and sicken at the very name of Frances, and set the comment is at the distress of the ration, burrow into the cart in the hands of the mation were placed in the hands of the mountains begaven to be story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the late story of rebel toleration boasted of in the land part of refer toleration boasted of in the land par

It was earnest and grim as its own guillotine it struck for life and death, for victory and self-

It was earnest and grim as its own guillotine, it struck for life and death, for victory and self-preservation, at any cost of blood and pain and horror. It summoned to its side the men that were like herself—of powerful intel igence and fierce determination—men who had no quarter to give or take, and who cared for nothing but quick success in that desperate businees. Their character rapidly pervaded every officer. They swoke the nation with an awali cry. Every other thing was given over and up to the battle, and defeat was rendered so much worse than death to Generals and seldiers, that no mortal courage was firm enough to meet it.

If this country is to escape the missries of a protracted war, which may render the Confederacy a hell on earth for the next ten years, the Government which is to be inaugurated tomorrow must adopt the same onergetic system. The key-note to this affur was well and truly given by Jackson, of Alexandria.

This war should have been rendered a war of extermination show the atrocious disposite the publications show the atrocious disposite the provisions show the atrocious disposite the content of the letter of Gen. Price's correspondent, they had thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—they in they had thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—two in Burrowille, and thirty circle in Clinton, they in Durowille, and thirty circle in Clinton, they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Dover, seventy—in they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Clinton, they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Clinton, they in Durowille, and thirty penned up in Clinton, they in United in Clinton,

Such publications show the atrocious disposition of the rebel Government and its organs, but we have no apprehension that the shockbut we have no apprehension that the shock-ing policy recommended will be carried out.

The rebel troops do indeed wage a war of exing policy recommended will be carried out. The rebel troops do indeed wage a war of extermination against loyal men and their property of all descriptions, but only when at a safe distance from the 'creaded armies of the Union. When compelled to encounter those armies, they make the feeblest kind of efforts toward exterminating them, and either run or surrender to avoid being exterminated. The world need not open its eyes in any expectation of beholding the dreadful drama of the French Revolution re-enacted in the Southern.

Confederacy. day, try to cheer themselves and each other by atrocities, "deeds without a name," not only getting up extravagant and absurd rumors to are tolerated and approved, but will be ree almost immediately dispelled, are as idly warded in the Southern Confederacy with employed as a boy blowing up soap-bubbles.

How can the rebels afford to do so much hard running when shoe-leather is so scarce in

Within the last few days, the Tennesee rebels and all their flags have exhibited a deadly pallor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MUSSAGE _The immediately against the United States, and specific measure recommended in this paper is defined in the following passage:

> tially as follows:
>
> Resolved. That the United States ought to operate with any State which may adopt a grad abolishment of clavery, giving to such State p niary aid to be used by such State in its discrete. o compensate for the inconveniences, public and rivate, produced by such change of system. This measure the President in a subsequent part of the message explains as follows:

part of the message explains as follows:

Such a proposition, on the part of the general government, sets up no claim or right by the federal authorities to interfere with clavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject, in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of free choice with them.

The explanation thus given is unquestionably correct. The measure is obnoxious to no constitutional objection, so far at least as the

rights of the States are concerned, whatever objections of this sort the abolitionists may an officer? objections of this sort the abolitionists may bring forward in relation to the powers of the Federal Government. The measure is in itself a lawful and innocent one. Herein we Rome offer no parallel; whole regi agree with the President.

The public good which the President thinks would result from the adoption of the measure he thus sets forth in another part of the mes

nome offer no paraties; whose regiments were feated by companies, and we yielded only death. Our men finally surrendered "with blood on their bayones," and what is the le Richmond Blues, two killed and five wound McCulloch Rangers, one killed and two wound the other four companies loet in all two killed. ridge, Butler, Caldwell, Christian, Davies

In other words, the President recommends

manner shown the slightest indication of a of the Tennessee to pick off the pilots of the wish or willingness to adopt a system of emancipation gradual or otherwise? Assuredly not

offer no comments upon such a system of wartiess of the peace shall hold their respecti one. On the contrary, the settled opinion of the commanders of the commanders of the settled opinion of the commanders of the commanders of she clerk of said court, and he shall be furnished the portune for the voluntary agitation of the elling to do, can be readily and effectually question of emancipation in any of its aspects. protected by heavy armor against Minie balls, We believe this is in fact the settled opinion even at short range. Or the pilot-house can

Consequently, the measure, if adopted by will need only enough open space before them Congress, would be inoperative. It would lie to look through. inert on the statute-book. As not one of the ontroversy which in the nature of things the Avalanche or over the headquarters of Monday in June and Dec for many years, nourish instead of extinguishinto the loval ranks of the Border Slaveholding States at this time could but prove unfarable to the true interests of the country; and triots. there is danger that the adoption of this measure would be such a movement. In short, the A Confederate Rifle.—A friend has left

and innocent, differ with him in respect to its and then bent into something like the shape of policy. We do not think it is adapted to ac- a rainbow. complish the end proposed, but rather the contrary. Indeed, there is, according to our judgment, but one feasible mode of accom-Arkansas, the armies of Grant and Buell in plishing the end proposed so far as it yet re- of our armies to have occasion to use such Tennessee, and the armies of Sherman and mains unaccomplished, and that mode is the tools again. wise and vigorous prosecution of the war for It is stated at Washington, that Anbelieve the hope in the seceding States that visional Governor of Tennessee is to be furin any age was war conducted upon higher and they will ever be joined out of the Union by more humane and more knightly principles the Border Slaveholding States is now exceedthan it is by the mighty armies of the Ameri- ingly slender, if it exists at all, and, in our can Union at this time. Even the masses of opinion, the measures that have reduced this

We, however, would include in these ures, as we have heretofore suggested in our carrying on the war according to the rules of columns, an early proclamation of amnesty to requirement of civilized warfare and to inau- we should have rejoiced to see it in the place

We cannot dismiss the message without con "shall not stand on dignity, humanity, and the important feature of the message is a prompt

REBEL ATROCITIES .- The following parawar shall be rendered "a war of extermina- and signed Jas. T. Adams. It tells the who

It did not tion. The rebels there "pen up and swing" menced its memorable operations. It did not tion. The rebels there "pen up and swing employ military Turveydrops to command its all the Union men they can catch; at the date of the letter of Gen. Price's correspondent,

> fatally. We do not think that any savage na tion or tribe upon the American continent was

tion of beholding the dreadful drama of the French Revolution re-enacted in the Southern swinging" of all the Union men that can be hunted out and hunted down in Arkansas, or of the poisoning of food by the rebel troops The rebels of this city, who, day after flying toward the Boston mountains. All such which the gibbering rebels at Montgomery to emoluments and honors, whilst the mock The Cincinnati Commercial says that President at Richmond will continue to prothe late Nashville-Bowling-Green-Louisville claim to the world that, throughout his realm. Courier is now the Nashville-Bowling-Green- the highest and most humane civilization pre things continue as they now are, "the Southern Confederacy will be rendered a hell on on growing rapidly.

Atlanta-Louisville Courier. Its name will go on growing rapidly.

Atlanta-Louisville Courier. Its name will go and of the press, is enjoyed in the fullest perfection by every citizen.

Jeff Davis announces that the Southern

Southern Criticism on the War.-An "Officer," writing in the Richmond Examincr, ventures a criticism upon the late re- tone till the last. He was more plucky than verses at Fort Henry and Roanoke Island, Jeff Davis. which, "though it may be grating to ears p lite," he thinks is rendered necessary by the

er:

condition of the Southern country. He says: condition of the Souners country. Are my, It is high time that these surrenders shoul cause, for, considering the character of the wa in its consequences to us, they have been trul amazing, commencing with that of the cavali at Alexandra, form through that of Col. Per ram at Rich Mountsio, that of Commodore Bar-at Hatteras, &c., to the present lamantable is stances.

ances.
At Fort Henry a Brigadier-General, unwor reditors may consider it sunk. now be raised over his grave. Buckner is a liberal fellow. At Fort

ate machine.

Tennessee is evidently beginning to secede from.

Perhaps he was so when he turned

surrender of Buckner with 15,000 unharmed Davis is a small potato. We suppose that's reason the E litor gives him a dig. The Southern rebels swear that McClel-

ved torpid.

passed, and the Governor approved, a bill which provides that hereafter the courts held by county judges, called quarterly courts, and of justices of effect the power of said courts to make any or out of their term time, in any such case as by w they are now authorized to make, nor does it apply to the monthly county courts, nor post them up in the several towns, cities, and

A HEART-MESSAGE

didn't expect ever to stop long enough in front

nished by the Government with fifty thousand stand of arms for arming the loyal citizens of that State. Undoubtedly it will require the trustful of demag that State. Undoubtedly it will require the xercise of a great deal of discretion and wisexercise of a great deal of discretion and wis-dom to make such a disposition of the arms that there shall be no danger of their falling into the hands of the vigitant and desperate into the hands of the vigitant and desperate hope to its present dimensions are the best dom to make such a disposition of the arms rebels, but we have all confidence that the have been mad, wildly mad

brave Johnson is equal to the emergency. Taces.

Let us well the sins for which we have suffered, and are suffering, in the dust of atonoment, and for taking their oath of allegiance. No dsubt they will, if released, make their way back to that blazon like halose of glory taught by this they will, if released, make their way back to that blazon like halose of glory that be valor. the Southern Confederacy, and, when they do, they will, unless they voluntarily re-enlist in the rebel service, be impressed into it without the least regard to any obligations they may have taken.

Nearly a year ago the leading rebels in the Cotton States congratulated the people there that they could quietly pursue their reg-

We predict, that, before the close of March, Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga will be under loyal sway, and that our army the South to be striken down will be under loyar sway, and that of the will be marching upon Atlanta, Montgomery, from this is the fact, that to preserv

the poor fellows, we suggest, that, when they ecover, it might be well enough to give them All the torpedoes in the Cumberland

iver and in the Mississippi at Columbus went plucked us as

for nothing. One would think that such devls as the rebel leaders might have succeeded a h ittle better at infernal machines.

Timediately in and around Bowlingereen, there are three or four thousand rebel
arcasses scarcely half-buried, and, unfortunate
Yes, prits if you please, in it

Yes, prits if you please, in it

worse than live ones. which the gibbering rebels at Montgomery greeted President Lincoln's Proclamation of Your cities and subpards a Your brave sons, reduced to Yo he echoes of "the roars of laughter" with sist.

the rebels did when they invaded Kentucky. Perhaps it will go out as quietly as they have ying forces have at length come to a halt. Ah at the thing their leaders are coming to is a

The rebels, having evacuated Columbus.

United States is very easily invaded—in theory. from this city to Nashville without delay.

a few days ago in New York, kept his bold

Gordon, the slave trader, who was hung

Wherever the rebellion has set its foot in Kentucky, the spot has been blasted as if that accursed foot had been the cloven hoof of

rime and blacken flags, but they Buckner's black flag to what passed for white Jeff Davis says that the Southern Conleracy has no floating debt. True, the poor

The glorious Union flag, which the old ro of the Hermitage so dearly loved, can

nelson he proposed to treat. Thank you, said Grant, I don't indulge. The Richmond Whig clamorously deands a new set of hands to run the Confede

tink that secession is an excellent thing to It is published that John Bell is in

The Richmond Whig says that Jeff

lan was at Fort Douelson. Grant was quite days in Frankfort, passed through this city McClellan enough for them. The rebel torpedoes, thus far, have

AN IMPORTANT Law,-The Legislature has Edmondson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hick-Judge Williams possesses, in a very high port and confidence of a patriotic people. It penal case as now prescribed by law.
That when the circuit courts are ! It is announced in the Memphis papers that squads of sharn-shooters are to be stahat squads of sharp-shooters are to be stathat squads of sharp-shooters are to be sta-tioned at different points all along the bank of the courts in March or April, 1862, shall designate that the present is of all times the most inop- the gunboats that the pilots, having no tray- pest one of them at the Court-house door, and be constructed for their protection, as they

We don't mean to get impatient, but measure offers, the measure would be not merely ineffectual but in the line of its purpose absolutely without results. Nay, it might, by serving to inaugurate a domestic controversy which in the nature of things could not be determined one way or the other the Vigilance Committee that banished our third Monday in June and December; Mitchell's, ing the hope at which the President would to leave that the wanted to hang us. We are happy the Wednesday succeeding the third Monday in to learn that the women of Memphis, Nash- June and December; Clements's, the first Monday strike. The casting of an apple of discord ville, and other portions of Tennessee are in June and December, Kelsey's, the second Mon again naming their babies after us. This is day in June and December, and a cheering sign of the times to all true pa-

we see (in this relation) for the first-time the insidence to the border States. But the poor devils find that the hell-brood they hatched and sent to be domesticated upon the border have "gone home to roost."

We see (in this relation) for the first-time the insidence to this resign courts obtracting the insidence to the foreign courts obtraction of the Monroa detrine—ah! more formidable than any relation to the intervention of European power; and, from all this, we derive the sun-right lesson that the blood of courts of the Fathers is a roise. have "gone home to roost."

All this, we derive the sun-bright lesson that the bless in the Pathers is a priceless jewel, worth all the cost, the precious eost
destroyer, a house-burner, a horse and cattle
thief, a hog and sheep stealer, and very likely
a coward, but we are for giving even him
play. So, if he wishes to reply from Fort
Warren to Jeff Davis and Gen. Pillow, our
columns are open to him,

The Power of the United States has
been put forth to preserve this old Government,
and every part of it. The South has been depend
at to the objects of this wor. As it, was my lot to
proclaim in these columns, a year, on the very
the product, that, before the close of
the States has been depend at the blessed old government, the precious even
the power of the United States has
been put forth to preserve this old Government,
at the precious even
the power of the United States has
been put forth to preserve this old Government,
atto the objects of this wor. As it, was my lot to
proclaim in these columns, a year, on this very
the preserve the sun-bright lesson that the
less jewel, worth all thacost, the precious even
the power of the United States has
been put forth to preserve this old Government,
at to the objects of this wor. As it, was my lot to
proclaim in the secondary of the United States has
been put forth to preserve this old Government,
at the precious even
the power of the United States has
been put forth to preserve this old government. will be marching upon Atlanta, Montgomery, Jackson, and New Orleans. And we also predict that McClellan, Burnside, and Sherman will have struck the rebel Confederacy with astonishment.

The Democrat speaks of "the Grecian fable of the serpent's teeth springing into millions of armed men." We think our learned to neighbor has exaggerated the amount of that celebrated crop. We have no idea there was half so big a yield.

The Democrat says that Jeff Davis has lost the Border States. But he never had them to lose. For instance, he never had Kentucky. He only "put his foot in it." And in return Uncle Sam has put his Foote in Tennessee.

The said, that, among the rebel prisoners at St. Louis, there are twentyor thirty with each a leg shot off. With all sympathy for the poor fellows, we suggest, that, when they preceiver, it pright he wall amount to the processor when the processor is a substance, preclaim: "With all the sever responsible General of the Federal forces, acting under the programme of the President of the Gevernment. The masse, with him the great arm of the nation will crush both. They how about us, but at the southern on their cause patrictism (and i feel it to be so, clearly so on the part of their masses), yet a sour arms advance, as fort after fort falls, as the old flag waves over them, do you not see a construction of the Feel arms and Cameron, who selected McClublan and Halleck and Grant, carried the constitution of the force arms of the Gevernment. The sake of the Gevernment. The sake of the Gevernment, and erj yits protection, and all its provisions, founded on public opinion, and the processor, and the provision of the feel programme of the Presidence of the Gevernment, and erj yits protection, and the provision of the presidence of the Gevernment, and erj yits protection, and the provision of the presidence of the Gevernment, and erj yits protection, and the provision of the presidence of the Gevernment and Cameron, who allowed the provision of the presidence of the Gevernment and Cameron, who

bellion just as invery as to be under rebel and leave this continent a prey to eity and intrigue; or, at best, break contemptible spangles the full-or contemptible spangles the full-or

but take the offensive. He means that they shall invaded the United States is vary easily invaded. In these United States is vary easily invaded.

The rebel armies are great in building ons, but very little in keeping them. They make them as things to evacuate. All the stay-laws in the world couldn't

ake the rebel armies stay at any point which

The rebels at Memphis had better strik We judge that John C. Breckinridg

some sense of shame from his desperate attemnts to drown it. made a speech there on the evening of the a, telling the citizens that they (the rebel forces) would fiee to the mountains, there reorgan Nashville. He told them that the Federal gun boats were the devil, that he had tried them, &c

who was at Fort Donelson, is a prisoner, all but his nose, which is said to have been shot off.

garA. V. S. Lindsey, Esq., has been appointe The following announcement shows that cating effects of open markets for its produce:

TO THE CITIZENS OF PULASKI AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 4, 1862.
The Commandant of the post takes pleasure in giving publicity to the following despatch this day received from Headquarters U. S. forces at Nashville:

[By telegraph from Nashville, Tenn.] To Col., Landean: Let the people in your vi-inity know that they can ship cal and produce o Nashville, and find a market there. J. B. FRY, A. A. Gen., Chief of Staff. F. J. Landean, Colonel 19. h Ragiment Ky. Vol. Infantry, Commanding Post,

of the names of soldiers who have died in general hospital in this city during the week ending Fri-day evening, March 7, 1862:

odgrass and Samuel Knight were roops at the battle of Mill Springs.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE, FRANKPORT, March 6.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The House then took up the bill to author

The said bill is as follows, viz:

[Tribune's Despatch.]

The following is a statement of the strength and disposition of the rebel forces opposed to the Union army of the Potomac. It was perfectly accurate four days ago—changes have probably occurred since, but the main facts must still correspond to the control of the cont

and Louisiana have gone home within the past two or three weeks. Very few of the men whose term of service has expired are re-enlisting. [World's Deepatch.]

The city has been excited recently with ru-mors respecting the movements of the enemy at Manassas. It is said that they have concentrated The city ms been exceeding the movements of the enemy at Manasses. It is said that they have concentrated a much larger army at that point than has generally been supposed, as it is impossible to savearything at the West. What troops were there anything at the West. What troops were there anything at the West. What troops were there anything at the West what troops were there are also were anything at the West. What troops were there are the West. What troops were the west. What troops were the west. What the West. What troops were the west. What troo that Beauregard is back again at his old post.

[Special to the Herald.]
The gunboats Satellite and Island Belle discov-

services of the service of the servi

ports, will produce a revenue of one hundred and ffty million dollars. Taxes may be increased, if necessary. The propriety of levying a tax on cotton is under discussion.

Lieut. Corray, of the bark Peerless, blockading at Bull's Bay, near Charleston, sunk three vessels loaded with rice, and burned one inside the shoals, under the nose of a rebel battery of three guns. They were all bound to Charleston, and manned by foreigners and negroes, who were put ashore, the boats being unable to take them off.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA Great Britan.—In the House of Commons, of the 20th ult., Mr. O'Donobue moved for a return of the British vessels, of their captains and owner respectively, that have succeeded in running th American blockade; also for similar returns of British vessels captured and destroyed in the at

and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at those places in contravention of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. Hestrongly cansures the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality by British ships-of-war.

Mr. Ledyard said that it would be scarcely convenient that he should enter into a discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regularly when there was a solution of it, of which notices had been moved. He must decline therefore to consent to the return for two reasons. In the first place, the Government had not yet the information sought for, and in the second place, it they had, it would not be their place to furnish a list of wrong-doers and violators of the law. The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 25th inst., and would contain a statement of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy Mr. O'Donohue.

The Solicitor-General explained the misapprehension of O'Donohue and said that private vessels might carry contraband of war, but at their consequences.

In Parliament Mr. McGuire called the attention.

COLUMBUS, KY., via CAIRO, March 4. e evacuation commenced on Thursday, the f the rebels not leaving until yesterday P The burning commenced on Friday and wa

nown.

The water batteries were bare of guns, but the gun carriages were left, which had the appearance of guns.

They destroyed the barracks, Commissary and

Mortar Division, assisted by Lieutenant Lyford, of the Ordnance Corps of the U. S. Army, fully performed their duty.

I have my flag aboard the Cincinnati, commanded by the gallant Commander Stembel.

Gen. Sherman, remains temporarily in command at Columbia. on the shore. A large magazine is still on fire whether the powder was all removed is no Washington, March 6.
The President to-day transmitted to Congress
the following message:
Fellow-citizens of the Senate and tores open.

There were, at the time of the evacuation

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and
House of Representations:
I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution
by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:
Resolved, That the United States ought to
op-parate with any State which may adopt a
gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such
State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in
its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such
change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution
does not meet the approval of Congress and the
country, there is the end of it; but if it does
command such approval, I deem it important that
the States and prople immediately interested
should be at once distinctly notified of the fact,
so that they may begin to consider whether to
accept it or reject it. The Federal Government
would find its highest interest in such a measure
as one of the most efficient measures of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection antertain the hope that the Government will

the state of the resisting insurrecized and reckles, and said they would soon be surrounded and starved out. Polk and officers

Washington, March 5.
The steamship Ericsson arrived from Port Royal on the 1st inst., with 320 bales cotton and 140 Official information is received that the Portu-

And then the House adjourned.

CAIRO, March 6.

The Cumberland and Tennesses rivers are now, in pursuance of Gen. Halleck's orders, open for commercial navigation. The Empress was the first boat to avail itself of the new order, and left has night for Fort Henry with passengers and freight.

A gentleman just arrived from Florence, Ala, says the rebels in that section stand in mortal terror of the gunboats. He asserts there were but two regiments at Pittsburg when the recent skirmish took place. Many of the people thereadouts are strong Union men.

Many of the inhabitants of Columbus are re-

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Mr. Davis said some time since the Legislature of Kentucky passed a resolution requesting his predocesor and colleague to resign. His colleague had not resigned, and, fifteen days since, the Senator from Minnesota offered a resolution for the expulsion of his colleague. The Kentucky Legislature is now in session, and they want to know when that question is to be acted upon, and if he is to be expelled. The Legislature does not want to adjourn and allow a disloyal and traitorous Governor to appoint any one to take the place, of his collsague.

Mr. Trumbull said the committee were doing their best, and would make a report soon.

at the zeal of his colleague, but would only say that he (Powell) was anxious for an investigation to be had. The action of the Kentucky Legislature was a matter between himself and that Legislature. He could make plain to the Sonate, and would do so, that his action in the last Sonate was entirely in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed by the resolutions, to preserve a strict neutrality in Kennucky. He was perfectly willing to abide by the locision of the people of Kentucky at any lims. He only intended to ask the attention of the Senate to a brief statement to vindicate himself after the committee had reported and all he Senators had spoken.

Mr. Carliele said that he was sorry to see that

himself after the committee had reported and all the Senators had spoken.

Mr. Carlisle said that he was sorry to see that Senators were determined to press this bill. He did not balieve that the government held supreme control over all the lands of the country. The bill proceeds to substitute an amendment in place of the present masters of slaves and to make the government one guilty, lordly elaveholder with a great brood of petty agents. The provisions of the bill make humane treatment of the slaves impossible. There are also appeals coming here to us from thousands of the white race who have been turned out of their homes, and their appeals have more force for him (Carlisle) than any that could come from the negro. This bill will take from the Treasury immense sums of money which could be better used in the scheme of colonization. quantity of shot and shell, a considerable number of anchors, and the remnant of a chain lately stretched across the river, with a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents, and quar-ters were destroyed.

The works are of very great strength, consist-ing of formidable tiers of batteries on the river side, and on the land side surrounded by a ditch and shatis.

COM. FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. COLUMBUS, Ky., March 4.

nded by the games temporary
Gen. Sherman remains temporary
and at Columbus.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

A. H. FOOTE, March 6.

Mr. Pearce thought the bill impracticable and a most extraordinary political blunder. The money that it would cost the government to provide for these indigent persons would make the Treasury more indigent than themselves even. The bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 14.

Nays — Davis, Cowan, Carlisle, Browning, Henderson, Kennedy, McDongal, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—14.

and Wright—14.

HOUSE.

The bill relating to the franking privilege being nominally under consideration, Mr. Blair proceeded to speak of the military department of the West under Gen. John C. Fremont.

Mr. Blair said that a very great pressure had been brought to bear through the newspapers to force Gen. Fremont into a command and to force the Administration, sgainst its judgment, expressed after deliberation, to employ him in some one of the military departments. He (Blair) had seen it stated in telegrams that Gen. Fremont bad again and again demanded a trial. This is not true.

seen it stated in telegrams that Gen. Fremont bad again and sgain demanded a trial. This is not true.

Mr. Riddle, of Ohio, asked on what authority the General made the last statement.

Mr. Bidle, reauming, said no demand for a trial has been made unless it has been done within the last two or three days. Gen. Fremont had not made the demand at all, for he (Blair) had taken pains to satisfy himself of the fact, by enquiry at the office of the Adjutant-General and at that of the Jodge-Advocate of the army. It was most extraordinary that an officer of the army charged with crime, mutiny, and misconduct of the war, and deposed from his command in consquence of those charges, should not ask a trial. He ventured the assertion that if Gen. Fremont will demand a trial, the administration will grant it. It had also been hersided that the committee on the conduct of the war had demanded Fremont's restoration. He (Blair) undertook to say that such was not the fact. It was simply a publication of some of Fremont's partisans. It was allowed the same of the same content of the war had demanded fremonts restoration. He (Blair) did not know whether this was soor not, but inasmuch as the information came in somewhat the shape of other publications, he believed it was of the same character. Blair said there were praliminary symptoms which foreshadowed, at dhe samounced

But the same in the emanage but becamely in the parties of the par

Western Arkansas, Recruiting officers say a draft is inevitable.

DENVER CITY, March 7.

The Carro, March C.
The Ca

Hill with his whole command from the town and surrounding forts. The Stars and Stripes now wave over all the hills. The rebels fell back towards Middleburg last

The rebels fell back towards Middleburg last night.

Col. Geary left Lovettyille with his command and marched through Whestland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places and putting the scattered forces of the enemy to flight.

Shortly after turnise this morning he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was rechristened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had considered this one of their greatest strongholds, could be discovered through a glass in full retreat.

The command took many prisoners, and a quantity of army stores, and are in possession of the bank, posteffice, and public buildings. Forts Beauragard and Evans are also taken. This Irilliant achievement, accomplished by a well-timed blow and skillful manocurves, is of vast importance. The command is well, and in good spirits. A detaghment of the 1st Michigan cavalry did much service under the direction of Col. Geary in this movement.

Charlestrows, VA, March 9.

of Col. Geary in this movement.

CHAELESTOWN, VA, March 9.

The report of last night, that our forces had occupied Leesburg, is officially confirmed. The enemy excusted the town on Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middlaburg, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started towards Winchester.

Col. Geary occupied the town, unresisted, yesterday morning, capturing considerable property belonging to the rebel army.

All was quiet on our frontiers last night.

[Official Despatch.] [Official Despatch.]

POOLSVILLE, MD, March 8. adier-General S. Williams, Washington: N. T. J. DANA, Brig.-Gan. Washingron, March 9, Government has received information from Fortress Monroe, that, yesterday, the iron-clad steamer Merrimac and the gunboats Jamestown and Yorktown attacked our fleet and sunk the Cumberland and took the Congress. The Minnesota was aground when the Fortress Monroe boat left.

left.

The Stars and Stripes wave over Cockpit Point.
About 2 o'cleck P. M. to-day the rebels commonced firing their tents and other property difficult of removal. They also burned the steamer Page and all the other craft in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Point battery at about 3 o'clock this evening, and at half-past four landed and ran up the glorious old flag.

Fourthess Monkoo, March 8.

Fortress Monaco, March 8,
The dullness of Old Point was startled at 10 clock to-day by the announcement that a myscious vessel supposed to be the Morrimac, looking like a submerged house, with the roof only bove the water, was moving down from Norfolk y the channel in front of Sewall's Point battery, signal guns were immediately fread by the Crystignal guns were considered to the control of the Crystignal guns were considered to t

There was nothing protruding above the water but the flag-staff, flying a robel flag, and a short smoke-stack.

She moved along slowly, ard, turning into the channel tending to Newport News, steamed direct for the frigates Cumberland and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of James river. As soon as she came within range of the Cumberland, the latter opened on her with her heavy guns, but the balls struck and glanced off, having no more effect on her than peas from a pop-gun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of steam. In the meantime, as the Merrimac was approaching the frigates on one side, the robel iron-clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown came down James tiver, and engaged our frigates on the other side. The batteries at Newport News also opened on the Jamestown and Yorktown, and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which heigh sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamer. The Merrimac, in the meantime, kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when she and the Congress, at the distance of 100 yards, rained full broadsides on the Merrimac. The short took no effect, glancing upwards, and flying off, having only the effect of checking her for a moment. After receiving the first broadside of the two frigates she ran on to the Cumberland, striking her sides. She then draw off, fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, knocking in her side and left her to sink while she engaged the Congress, which laid about a quarter of a mile distant. The crew on board of her, seeing the hopelessness of resisting the iron-clad steamer, at once struck her colors. Her crew had been discharged several days since, and three companies of the naval brigade had been on board of the nearly companies of the naval brigade had been on board.

o'clock last night. About half an hour after she left the wharf, the iron-clad Ericsson steamer.

The Monitor moloubtedly reached Fortress Monroe by nine o'clock, and may have immediately gone into service. If not, she would be ready to take a hand early on Sunday morning.

General McClellan received a despatch from General Wool, dated 6 o'clock this evening, confirming the above, and also stating that the Minnesota had got off. The Merrimac was driven off in a sinking condition, with the Jamestown, Yorktown, and other beats, towards Norfolk. Probably the Merrimac is trying to get to the dry dock. A despatch was also received by the Secretary of the Navy from Asistant Secretary Fox, saying, in addition to the above, that the Merrimac retreated, but it is impossible to say whether in jured or not.

Lieutenant Worden, commander of the Monitor, was injured by cement from the pilot-house being driven into his eyes, but probably not seriously.

Gen. Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries in front of his line are abandoned, and the guns spiked. There are some valuable pieces among them. This virtually opens the Potomac and raises the quasi blockade. The above is dated Budd's Ferry.

Judge Watts, the delegate from New Mexico, has advices of an authentic character from Fort Craig to the 14th of February and Santa Fe to five o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 16th. At that date the advance guard of the United States force, five hundred strong, under Capysin Wingate, were on the west side of the Rio Grande, sight miles below Fort Craig, being at Bourajos on the driving in of our pickets. Col. Camby marched in force to that point, and, after anxiously awai ing until night, without an appearance of the enemy, returned to Fort Craig, leaving his camp fires burning.

Col. Canby's spy, Graden, had captured the principal spy of Gen. Sibley's, and from him it was ascertained that the forces under Sibley consisted of fifteen thousand thousand that he expected reinforcements soon of one thousand interesting the summand

COMMERCIAL.

Preamble and resolution, setting forth the Whereas, The United States are wag

termination of the people of the Confedent States to suffer all the calamities of the most perfect the suffer all the calamities of the most perfected war, but never the terms to political affiliate with a people guilty of an invasion their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market - W. W. Summers.

and Means will have a new tariff bil prepared by the time the tax bill shall have passed the House. It involves changes which will yield two or three million dollars additional revenue Dr. Noel, at Madisonville, Ky., is author ted to receive subscriptions for the Journal. ounce George H. Yeaman, of Daviess county. as a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship in the Fourth District. m5 d&wte

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS. Beware of Counterfeit "MEXICAN MUSTANG INIMENT." The genuine is wrapped in fine stee plate engravings, with the words "Mexican Mustang Linhment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barone" blown in the bottle. There has been offered for sale, by one John D. Park, an article in general design quite the same, but executed on c. mmon stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bregg & Co," in the top of the circe, the word "Mexican" under-neath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the sourietor's mare. D. S. Barone, omitted from

the bottle.

To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights eivilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Linkment will be thankfully received. Bourbon House Stock Market-Downing & Vi

ding to the reports from the several market in the city, there have been received this week: Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street,

ay week. THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts for the week 6,695.

We must report a very decided improvement in

lows	Mess pork, city and country	811 75-211 50
Hulk shoulders	93-16-2 3	
Hulk shoulders	45-16-2 3	
Hulk shoulders	45-16-2 3	
Hulk shafe	45-16-2 4	
Hulk hafe	45-16-2 4	
Lard, city and country	7	
CVM.		

lved, That this Congress do solemnly

WASHINGTON, March 9.

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ept up a continual fire.
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Corner of Ninth and Jefferson at SALEM, Mass., March 8 The funeral of Gen. Lander, which took pl CORN-SHELLERS—Single or double, for hand uses also Smith's Power Sheller, for sale wholesale or retail at our factory.

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Fild d2awdw2m Corner of Ninth and Jefferson sts. Boston Divisionary corps of cadets, and a tachment of the undress sharpshooters, Gov. Irew and staff, the fire department, officers o army and navy, judges of the courts, and itiz-na generally.

The church in which the funeral cerem

Cough, Haarseness blowing inscription:
Fred W. Lander, brigadier General, died March
id, 1862, at Camp Chase, va., aged 39 years—
the bravest of the brave.
At the close of the funeral services the pracession marched through the principal streets to the
burying ground, where the remains were deposited, and a military salute of three guns was fired
over the grave.

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Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief. and strengthening the voice.



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Serofuls, Cancer, Piles, Sore Eyes, Syphills, Pistola,
and to romove the horrible consequences of Onasiem or
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I had a negro man with Fistula, and he was cored by Dr. Price in three weeks.

WM. BARD.

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WILLIAMS.

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In Jeffersonville, on the 1st inst., of typhoid fever Mrs. Frances Parker, wife of R. G. Parker, aged 4 In Evaneville, Ind., on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever At his residence in Claham county, Ke., on the 5th inst, of typhoid fever, Elder A. M. RAGSDALE, in

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Test quality corn-fed, large sizes 7564 89c

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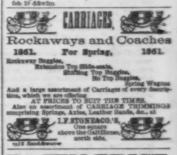
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On, Capt. W. S. D. Mogowan.

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